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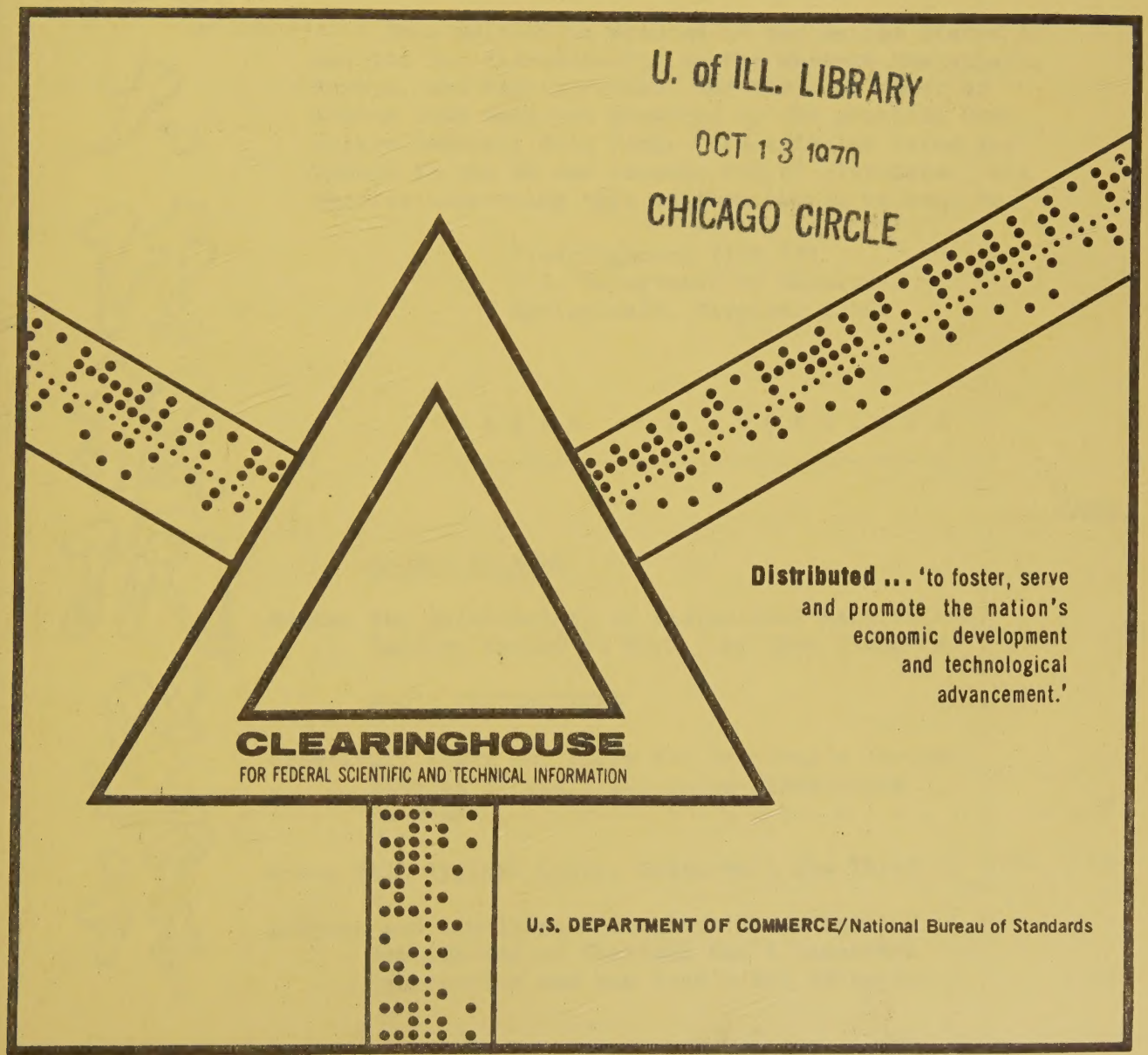
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# Survey of China Mainland Press

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

METHOD OF WORK

Master the Epistemology of Dialectical Materialism, Improve Method of Work - by Shen K'ung-tso . . . . 1

MAO'S INSTRUCTIONS

Creatively Study and Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought, Develop Struggle-Criticism-Translation in Depth . . . . . 7

Grasp Well Typical Cases, Grasp Well the Third . . . . . 10

Armymen and Civilians Throughout China Hail Publication of Chairman Mao's Important Instruction and New Year's Day Editorial . . . . . 12

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Page

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovation Movement Forges Ahead in Major Chinese Industrial Cities . . . . . 16

SHIP-BUILDING

First Chinese-Built 3,200-Ton Ice-Breaker Launched in Shanghai . . . . . 18

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Central China Provinces Add Small and Medium-Sized Industrial Enterprises . . . . . 19

ADVANCED COLLECTIVES

New Tachai-Type Agricultural Units in China . . . . . 22

EXEMPLARY COMMUNIST CADRE

Communist Party Branch Secretary Wholeheartedly Takes Socialist Road . . . . . 24

EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION TEAM

Mao Tsetung Thought Guides Pingti People's Struggle . . . . . 27

A.A. WRITERS BUREAU

Organ of Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Hails Vigorous Development of Afro-Asian People's Armed Struggle . . . . . 30

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian People's Army Art Troupe Arrives in Kwangchow . . . . . 32

CHINA AND CUBA

Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of Cuban Embassy in Peking Gives Reception for Cuban Liberation Anniversary . . . . . 33

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Scores Victory by Studying and Applying Mao Tsetung Thought in Living Way . . . . . 33

Savage Exploitation of Malayan Workers by British Imperialism, Rahman Clique Exposed . . . . . 35

Page

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Chinese Technicians Arrive in Dar Es Salaam to Help Build Tanzanian-Zambia Railway . . . . . 36

US AND TAIWAN RELATIONS

US Vice President Agnew Sneaks into Taiwan for Conspiracy . . . . . 37

US

US Revolutionary Mass Struggle Soars in 1960's . . . . . 38

Daily Impoverishment of American People . . . . . 41

CHINA AND USSR

Head of Soviet Government Delegation V.V. Kuznetsov Returns to Peking from Moscow . . . . . 43

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

China, Zambia Sign and Exchange Letters Concerning China's Provision Gratis of Broadcast Transmitters for Zambia . . . . . 43

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Rapid Development of Local Small-Scale Industries in Hunan . . . . . 44

Victory of Chairman Mao's Great Guideline of "Independence and Self-Reliance" Brought About the Establishment of a Group of Medium and Small Factories and Mines in Hupeh . . . . 46

COTTON PRODUCTION

Victory of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line . . . . . 48

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Multi-National Herdsmen in Sinkiang Have Boundless Love for Chairman Mao . . . . . 54

EXEMPLARY VETERAN CADRE

Old Revolutionary Cadre Goes to Live Among Peasants . . . . . 56

ARMY DOCTORS

Chinese Army Doctors Act According to "In Memory of Norman Bethune" . . . 58

Page

RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

Air Force Commander Wu Fa-hsien Receives Former Airmen of Chiang Gang . . . . . 61

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation . . . . . 62

CHINA AND FRANCE

Comrade Kang Sheng Holds Talks with Delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists Led by Comrade Jacques Jurquet . . . . . 62

CHINA AND INDIA

Dawn of Victory of Indian Revolution . . . . . 63

REVOLUTIONARY BALLET

Strive for Greater Progress and Still Greater Victories--by Mai Hsin . . 66

EXEMPLARY COMMUNE

Shanghai Commune Transforms Low-Lying Land into Fertile Fields . . . . . 74

ADVANCED COLLECTIVE

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Brings Profound Changes to Northeast Production Brigade . . . . . 75

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Doctors and Nurses Settle in East China Countryside . . . . . 79

EXEMPLARY DOCTOR

Doctor Wholeheartedly Serves Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants . . . . . 82

IRRIGATION CANALS

Happiness Canal Excavated by Relying on Mao Tsetung Thought . . . . . 84

EARTHQUAKE

Strong Earthquake Hits Part of Yunnan; United and Confident, Armymen and Civilians Combat Disaster . . . . . 86

Page

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home . . . . . 87

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Back in Peking from Tirana . . . . . 87

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Victories Scored by Malayan National Liberation Army in 1969 . . . . . 88

North Kalimantan People Advancing Victoriously Along Road of Seizing Political Power by Armed Force . . . . . 89

Malayan National Liberation Army Raids Enemy Police Station . . . . . 90

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

New Vietnamese Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking . . . . . 91

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials from New Vietnamese Ambassador to China . . . . . 91

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary Supports Palestinian People's Armed Struggle . . . . . 92

US

US Industrial Production Enters 1970 with New Decline . . . . . 93

INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

Time Is No Friend of Nixon . . . . . 95

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

Running of Factory by a School Is an Important Measure for Revolutionizing Education in an Urban Middle School . . . . . 99

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Educated Young People Settling in Northwest China Villages Make Big Progress . . . . . .105

PLA AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

PLA Units Achieve Tremendous Successes in Agriculture and Side-Line Production . . . . . .108

Page

PLA MEDICAL SERVICE

PLA Medical Team Treats Diseases by Auricular Needling . . . . . 109

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

Brigade Revolutionary Committee in Central China Maintains Close Ties with Masses . . . . . 112

INDUSTRY

New Victory Scored by Anshan Workers in Revolution and Production . . . 115

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Farewell Reception Honors Albanian People's Army Art Troupe in Kwangchow . . . . . 118

MALAYSIA

North Kalimantan Paper Hails Running of Mao Tsetung Thought Study Classes . . . . . 119

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Health Secretary Fetes Chinese Medical Personnel . . . . . 120

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian First Vice President Receives Chinese Technical Personnel . . 120

US

US Imperialism in an Impasse in Latin America . . . . . 121

CHINA AND US

Sino-US Ambassadorial Talks to Be Continued . . . . . 125

REVOLUTIONARY MODEL PLAYS

Hold High the Red Lantern to Dispel the Evil Mist - by Hsing Huo and T'ung Wen . . . . . 126

NATIONAL MINORITIES

People of P'a-li, Tibet, Resolve to Build an Indestructible Outpost against Imperialism . . . . . 131

People of Various Nationalities in Nuchiang Autonomous Region, Yunnan, Creatively Study and Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought by Integrating It with the Struggle-Criticism-Transformation Movement . . . . . 133

Page

MILITIA

Women's Militia Detachment Builds Up Mountainous Region . . . . . 137

OIL PRODUCTION

Taching Oil Workers Win New Successes in New Year . . . . . 138

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Albanian and Guinea . . . . . 141

Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Tirana on Conclusion of Chinese Exhibition . . . . . 141

Albanian People's Army Art Troupe Leaves Kwangchow for Home . . . . . 142

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Tirana . . . . . 143

Chinese Exhibition in Tirana Comes to Victorious Close . . . . . 143

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chairman Mao's Great Call Points Out Orientation of Struggle for World People, Says "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio. . . . 144

US

US Foreign Trade Worsens, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Article . . . . . 145

American Ruling Circles Going Further Down Road of Fascization . . . . 147

CHINA AND USSR

Chinese Embassy in Soviet Union Sternly Protests against Soviet Revisionists' Coordination with US Imperialism in Plot of Creating "Two Chinas" . . . . . 149

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METHOD OF WORK---

# Master the Epistemology of Dialectical Materialism, Improve Method of Work

## - Notes on study of "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?"

by

Shen K'ung-tso (沈空佐)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 19, 1969)

The following article explains Mao's brand of empiricism as applied to government. Apart from his emphasis on practical experience, however, Mao also holds that "spirit may become matter," which forms the theoretical basis of the Chinese Communist doctrine of "subjective dynamics" (主觀能動性).--SCMP Ed.

The epistemology and methodology of Marxism are in accord with each other. Chairman Mao teaches us: "The proletariat's object in knowing the world is only to reform it. There is no other object besides that." To know the world, we must have a correct method of knowing. To reform the world, we must have a correct method of work. The two agree with each other. Dialectical materialism is scientific epistemology as well as scientific methodology.

In his brilliant philosophical treatise "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?", our great leader Chairman Mao profoundly expounds the dialectical-materialistic epistemology in which knowing the world and reforming it are unified, and elevates Marxist philosophy to a brand new stage. A study of this brilliant piece of writing and mastery of the epistemology of dialectical materialism is of great guiding significance to the improvement of method of work.

## Viewpoint of Practice and Viewpoint of the Masses Is the Basic Viewpoint of the Method of Work

In this well-known essay, Chairman Mao teaches us at the beginning: "Where do man's correct ideas come from? Do they drop from the sky? No. Are they inherent in his head? No. Man's correct ideas can come only from social practice, from the three kinds of practice of production struggle, class struggle and scientific experiment in society."

Correct knowledge can come only from the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. Likewise, correct method of work, that is, our method of reforming the world, can be summed up and generalized only in the course of revolutionary practice. Whether the method of work is correct and effective can be examined also only in practice. Therefore, "The viewpoint of practice is the first and basic viewpoint of the epistemology of dialectical materialism." It is also the first and basic viewpoint of the correct method of work.

In our work we may encounter various kinds of problems at any time and may have to solve these problem by various methods. The key to the solution of problems and successful performance of work lies in whether the leadership at all levels can really implement and carry out Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and his series of guidelines and policies. The Party's guidelines and policies are correctly summed up and formulated from the revolutionary practice of the people of the whole country. They direct the whole nation and have universal significance. However, if they are to be applied to the solution of practical problems in a certain unit and concretely implemented in a certain unit, they will have to be adjusted to the practical conditions of the unit.

Therefore, there are two ways of implementing and carrying out the Party's policies. One is to sit in the office, write documents, make reports and issue orders according to one's subjective imagination, or go down to take a rapid and cursory look, see some superficial phenomena, listen to some reports, and issue orders. As Chairman Mao says, if you ask such a comrade "Where he gets his ideas, views, policies, method, plans, conclusions, endless speeches, and lengthy essays, he will think that this is an odd question and will be unable to give an answer." This is because his ideas and views do not come from a summing up of his personal participation in the three major revolutionary struggles. Therefore

his method of work can only be bureaucratic, subjectivist, and formalistic.

The other way is for leadership cadres to take part in social practice and go deep into reality. To really go deep into the lower level, it is necessary to adopt the method of work of grasping a point--going deep into a point and, with Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guide, earnestly carry out investigation and study and take part in productive labor and wage class struggle together with the masses. "If you want to know what the pear tastes like, you will have to change the pear by personally eating it." Grasping a point is like tasting a pear. In the process of grasping the point, one learns about the practical situation and acquires by trial and error concrete experience of implementing and carrying out the Party's policies. One will acquire direct perceptual knowledge and first-hand information, and this, after a leap, will become rational knowledge. In this way it will be possible to gear the Party's guidelines and policies to the practical conditions of an individual unit, have a complete grasp of the whole situation in one's mind and the right models in one's hand, and put forward correct views and plans for action.

In order not to depart from reality, it is necessary to maintain ties with the masses. The viewpoint of the masses is also the basic viewpoint of our method of work. As individuals, our experience in direct practice is always limited. On the other hand, "In a certain sense the wisest and most capable are the fighters with practical experience," the broad revolutionary masses of the people who directly take part in the practice of the three major revolutions year in and year out. We must learn from the masses and, with their rich practical experience, improve our knowledge, reform our world outlook, and improve our work. So, respect for the viewpoint of the masses is completely in accord with respect for the viewpoint of practice. The mass line method of work is the great leader Chairman Mao's creative application and development of the epistemology of dialectical materialism in practical work. The materialistic dialectical method of work and the method of work that links theory with practice must necessarily be the mass line method of work.

Our proletarian political power represents the basic interests of the broadest masses of the people. Our work for the revolution is service for the masses of the people. Whether our work is well done or not depends on whether we can rouse the broad masses and fully mobilize the activism of the masses, and finally on whether our work conforms to the basic interests of the masses. Therefore, when making decisions or dealing with problems, we should consult with the masses, listen to their views, and get their consent and support. All bureaucratic methods of work that are divorced from the masses are wrong. Lack of concern for the livelihood of the masses, inattention to alternating work with rest, failure to leave any leeway, holding of unnecessary long meetings, writing of boring and long-drawn out articles, indulgence in scholasticism, attention to superficialities without solving practical problems, etc., are all

methods that cannot mobilize the activism of the masses, methods that run counter to the mass line and dialectical materialism, and methods which must be corrected and overcome.

## Repeated Practice From Point To Area

To gain correct knowledge, man must go through repeated practice. Chairman Mao teaches us: In our practice we gain ideas (including theories, policies, plans, and measures) from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge, but whether "these ideas correctly reflect the laws of the objective external world is not yet proved." Therefore, it is still necessary to "apply them to social practice, to see if these theories, policies, plans, measures, etc., can really achieve the anticipated success." Our knowledge must be subjected to such a process, and so must be the work we do.

The laboratories of natural sciences and the experimental fields in agriculture are facilities for repeatedly examining knowledge. Through tests, correct theories or hypotheses are confirmed, incomplete ones are complemented, and erroneous ones are corrected. Then they can be accepted as valid and widely introduced. Social sciences are more complex, and so our revolutionary work cannot be first tested in a laboratory. The work method of fostering models and grasping points advocated by Chairman Mao is a "laboratory" or "experimental field" created for social sciences and for the waging of class struggle. The advanced models of the six factories and two universities of Peking are guiding the ceaseless, intensive and healthy development of the struggle-criticism-transformation mass movement throughout the country.

From points to area and unity of points and area is the process of "practice, knowledge, practice again, knowledge again" and also a process of repeated examination. Problems of the area must be studied and tested first at a point. The experience, theories, policies, plans and measures acquired at or derived from a point must be introduced to the whole area. New problems encountered in introducing experience, etc., to the whole area must be studied again at a point in order to gain new experience, and then the experience is again introduced to the whole area. In this way the original theories, policies, plans, and measures are continually supplemented, revised and perfected. Our knowledge develops continuously and our work progresses continuously. Therefore the work method uniting points with area is also the method of knowledge of dialectical materialism.

However, it will not do to spread from a point to the whole area all at once. There should be an over-all plan. Work should be done well in one-third of the area at first, and then we may proceed to the remaining parts of the area. In the "23 Articles" of the rural socialist education movement formulated under the personal supervision of Chairman Mao, it is pointed out: "It is necessary to proceed by groups and in different periods, and to develop the work in a wavelike manner. First solve the

problems of a number of areas, then solve those in another number of areas." In the course of development from a point to the whole area, the experience gained at the point should first be introduced to one-third of the area. That will give us another examination in practice and another process of practice-knowledge. It will give us one more chance to revise and perfect our plans and measures. If, eager for "big success," we apply a work method to the whole area all at once without prior planning, without calculated steps and without any focal point, we shall not be able to take care of everything all at once, grasp our work firmly, do our work with meticulous care, or implement guidelines and policies. By grasping only one-third of the area, it will be possible to concentrate forces for battles of annihilation. Some leeway will be provided for our work, and it will be easier for us to take the initiative. Properly grasping one-third of the area in the course of going from one point to the whole area is a good means of making progress in a wavelike manner.

## Matter Turns Into Spirit and Vice Versa

Matter is the primary character and spirit is the secondary. Matter determines spirit. That is acknowledged in all kinds of materialistic epistemology. The epistemology of dialectical materialism transcends all old schools of materialism because it sees the dialectical relationship between matter and spirit: Matter determines spirit, but under certain conditions spirit may become the determining factor. In his famous essay, "Where Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?", Chairman Mao creatively propounds that matter may turn into spirit and spirit into matter, thus developing the epistemology of dialectical materialism. Chairman Mao particularly stresses that the leap from spirit to matter is of "even greater significance" than the leap from matter to spirit. "Man's social existence determines man's thought. The correct thought that represents the advanced class will become a material force for reforming society and the world as soon as it is grasped by the masses." This shows that the epistemology of dialectical materialism is a revolutionary, dynamic theory of reflection, and thoroughly distinguishes it from all vulgar materialism and mechanical materialism.

The same participation in social practice under the same material conditions may produce completely different results if subjective activism, the guiding thought, and the stand, viewpoint and method of the persons engaged in the practice are different. Therefore, while we respect practice and insist on our not being divorced from reality, we must also attach the utmost importance to the guiding role of advanced thought and insist on putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command over everything.

The thought of Mao Tse-tung is proletarian politics and mindful of the over-all situation. "Be prepared for war, be prepared for national disaster, and do everything for the people" is a strategic idea put forward on the basis of Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. To observe, examine and

implement everything with this viewpoint is to put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything. To put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of everything is to bring proletarian politics to the fore. It will prevent us from losing our bearings under the situation and new trends, and enable us to avoid the purely professional viewpoint.

Whether we can do our work well or not depends on whether we can make the great Mao Tse-tung's thought become the thought of the broad masses and a spiritual weapon in their hands. With a correct method of work, it will be possible to instill Mao Tse-tung's thought practically and effectively in the minds of the masses. To hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes successfully, it is necessary to study with particular problems in mind, shoot the arrow at the intended target, and solve problems effectively. The holding of discussion-and-application meetings is a good method by which the masses may study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and educate themselves. A good method of work must be able to lead the masses by all means to consciously master the thought of Mao Tse-tung, so that spirit may become matter and inexhaustible strength may be engendered.

The question of method of work is also a question of method of thinking and of world outlook. Only when there is advanced thought can advanced work be done. Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Party's guidelines and policies have to be implemented and carried out by leading cadres at all levels among the masses. Only when the leadership squads truly study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and have mastered Mao Tse-tung's thought will they be able to implement and carry out the Party's guidelines and policies fully and completely. If a leading cadre does not know why spirit can become matter, he will necessarily be short-sighted, bury himself in pure professionalism, and be frightened by objective difficulties. Therefore, to pay careful attention to the ideological revolutionization of leadership squads is the key of keys to doing successful work.

To improve our method of work, we must bear firmly in mind the conclusion of Chairman Mao's famous essay: "As for our comrades, we should give them education in the epistemology of dialectical materialism, so they may rectify their thinking, be able to conduct investigation and study and sum up experience, overcome difficulties, commit less mistakes, fight hard, build a great socialist power, and help the oppressed and exploited peoples of the world in the discharge of the great internationalist obligations which should be ours."

* * *

MAO'S INSTRUCTIONS

## Creatively Study and Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought, Develop Struggle-Criticism-Transformation in Depth

by

Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1970)

> The revolutionary committee of Kiangsi declares that the 23 million people of the province will act resolutely on Mao's instructions as contained in the New Year's Day editorial in Jen-min Jih-pao, Chieh-fang-chün Pao and Hung-ch'i this year.
>
> The revolutionary committee also promises to exercise "forceful political leadership" in all spheres.--SCMP Ed.

At a splendid moment when the proletariat and the revolutionary people of the whole country and the world stepped into the great decade of the seventies full of revolutionary enthusiasm, the two newspapers and one magazine of the Center published the New Year's Day editorial, "Greet the Great 1970's!"

This highly important editorial transmits some of the extremely important directives of the great leader Chairman Mao and great fighting calls of the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy. The editorial analyzes the situation of the class struggle inside and outside the country and clearly, positively sets out the new fighting tasks of the seventies. The editorial is a manifesto which solemnly declares the firm determination of the Chinese people: If any imperialism or social-imperialism dares to impose war on the Chinese people, we will bury it in the immense ocean of people's war!

In response, the revolutionary committees at all levels of our Kiangsi Province and its 23 million children of Chingkangshan are widely propagating, earnestly studying and deeply understanding the editorial, and acting resolutely in accordance with it.

In the new year we are resolved to rally, in a fighting posture and more closely than ever, round the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy, further arm ourselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, push forward struggle, criticism and transformation with

Chairman Mao's great strategic ideas, "Heighten vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, do everything for the people," examine the results of struggle, criticism and transformation, avoid being conceited and impatient, and fulfill the various fighting tasks put forward at the Party's 9th Congress in a better way and at higher speed.

The mass movement of struggle, criticism and transformation is at present developing in depth on all fronts. Proletarian newborn things of infinite vitality are appearing everywhere. The 23 million children of Chingkangshan, brought up under the sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's thought, will surely closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and combine the mass movement of creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought with all work connected with the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. We must firmly grasp the key of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, exploit the great fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution, and struggle to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it." This is a highly important directive for successfully carrying out the various aspects of the work of struggle-criticism-transformation. We must resolutely carry out the directive, act according to every word of it, make an over-all plan well, and firmly, deeply and properly grasp the various aspects of the work of struggle, criticism and transformation in different periods and different stages, deeply and meticulously, actively and prudently.

There are many tasks connected with struggle, criticism and transformation, but the basic one is reform of man's world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought. It is only when man's consciousness is raised to a higher level that success in all aspects of the work of struggle, criticism and transformation will be possible. Man's consciousness will not rise to a higher level spontaneously. Infusion of Mao Tse-tung's thought in his mind is necessary. We must vigorously promote the revolutionary, good style of study of combining theory with practice consistently advocated by Chairman Mao, and study and apply well in struggle Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of all kinds and types in a big way, hold various forms of discussion-and-application meetings in a big way, study and practice repeatedly, sum up results promptly, consciously reform people's subjective world while reforming the objective world, and continuously increase consciousness toward class struggle, the struggle of the lines, and continuing revolution.

The key to better combining the mass movement of creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought with struggle-criticism-transformation lies in the revolutionization of the leadership squads.

In the new year, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and Vice Chairman Lin's instructions, we are resolved to pay close attention to the development of the thinking, organization and work style of the leadership squads at all levels, and exercise forceful leadership with Mao Tse-tung's thought over various tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation and in all spheres.

Leadership squads at all levels should lead the broad revolutionary masses to lay a firm hold on class struggle to prevent it from changing direction, develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in depth, utterly eliminate the remaining poisonous influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and, holding high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung in the ideological sphere, continue to remove the ideological influence of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. In the political sphere, they should continue to carry out the purging of the class ranks in accordance with the Party's policy, and strengthen the dictatorship on the small handful of counter-revolutionary forces. In the economic sphere, they should continue to consolidate and develop the socialist economic base and systematically hit back at the corruption and sabotage by the bourgeoisie. It is necessary to persevere in and intensify the revolution in education, scientific research, literature and art, journalism, health and other fields, in order to produce new results and gain new experience. Leadership squads at all levels must continuously promote their own revolutionization while leading the masses to wage class struggle and fulfill all work in the struggle, criticism and transformation.

In our practice in the past year, we deeply realized the great significance of Chairman Mao's great directive, "The whole nation must learn from the PLA." We must continue to emulate the PLA in a big way, bring proletarian politics to the fore, insist on the four firsts, promote the three-eight style of work, firmly grasp the grassroots level and the "four good" without letting go, move the other three "good" forward with any one "good," push forward the development in depth of struggle-criticism-transformation, and implement at the grassroots level the basic task of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the new year we are resolved to further bring proletarian politics to the fore, implement and carry out in its entirety the general line of "exerting the utmost, aiming high, and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results" put forward by Chairman Mao and his great directive, "Grasp revolution, promote production, work and war preparedness," trust and rely on the masses, fully exploit the activism of the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary intellectuals, unite with all forces that can be united with, and advance ceaselessly. We must implement the guidelines of "Self-reliance" and "Fighting hard under adverse conditions" in every basic-level unit and every enterprise, strive to win still greater victories, and win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland!

* * *

# Grasp Well Typical Cases, Grasp Well the Third

by

Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1970)

> The revolutionary committee of Kwangtung pledges to carry out its work well in the new year, particularly with reference to Mao's curious instruction, "As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it."--SCMP Ed.

The New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Center has transmitted the great leader Chairman Mao's very important directives made during the Party's 9th Congress: "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "As regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it." This is very important method and art of leadership, a beacon light that points out the way to successfully carrying out all work of struggle-criticism-transformation and winning still greater victories.

After the Party's 9th Congress and in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we adopted the method of over-all planning, carrying out various aspects of the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in different periods and different groups, and organized at different times large groups of leading members of the revolutionary committees at all levels and sent them deep to factories, rural villages and schools to work earnestly on various typical cases and on one-third of the units on two separate occasions, enabling the excellent situation in our province to develop ceaselessly. The masses of cadres and the broad masses said enthusiastically in praise: "It is good to grasp first one-third of the units. The level of leadership is raised much higher, the tempo of struggle-criticism-transformation is quicker, and the proletarian political power is made firm."

Resolute carrying out of this highly important directive of Chairman Mao makes it possible for us to work with greater meticulous care, overcome generalized leadership, and closely combine the thorough revolutionary spirit of the proletariat with the scientific attitude. At first the leadership comrades of a few units, averse to complicated and hard work and hoping to get it over with as quickly as possible, did not carry out intensive, careful work. As a result, instead of doing their work well, they brought passiveness to it. When transmitting the spirit of the Party's 9th Congress, we organized leadership cadres of all levels for particularly

earnest study of Chairman Mao's important directives and his relevant teachings on leadership method. We also led the cadres in discussing the advantages of paying attention to the method of work and of working with meticulous care as well as the disadvantages of carrying out work in a generalized way and carelessly. Thus we continuously deepened their understanding of this important directive of Chairman Mao. On this basis the broad mass of cadres went deep into the basic level to work with meticulous care in the factories, communes, schools and units. They made progress and enlarged the results of their work step by step, effectively insuring the healthy and intensive development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in our province.

In our work of struggle, criticism and transformation, we have met with a problem everywhere, and that is how the two different kinds of contradiction should be correctly distinguished from each other and dealt with. To solve this problem in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is imperative to grasp well typical cases," our leaderships at all levels personally take charge at some points, dissect the sparrow, suggest concrete measures, and firmly grasp the Party's various policies, particularly implementation of the policy toward mass organizations and the policy of struggle against the enemy. As a result, models of all kinds and types are set up, giving a concrete image to the policies so they may be visible and tangible, and effectively resisting interference from both Rightist and ultra-"Left" bourgeois reactionary trends of thought.

With the typical cases well grasped, it is still necessary to popularize the experience widely in different periods and different groups. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Do not act all at once in the whole area, but capable cadres should be chosen to act at first in certain spots to gain experience. This should be extended gradually so it may develop in a wave-like manner." "As regards the entire work, it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it." Guided by Chairman Mao's directives, revolutionary committees at all levels are all able to concentrate superior forces for a battle of annihilation and overcome the tendency to spread action over too wide an area, scatter forces to guard various passes and hold down ten fleas with all ten fingers at once. As a result, the level of leadership of both old and new cadres is raised higher, initiative in leadership work is firmly grasped, and development in depth of struggle, criticism and transformation is effectively pushed forward.

We deeply realize in practice that implementation and carrying out of Chairman Mao's highly important directives, "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "As regards the entire work, it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it," is a revolution not only of the method of work, but also of the method of thinking and the world outlook. Only by intensifying the ideological revolutionization of cadres and increasing their consciousness of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat will it be possible to truly master Chairman Mao's highly important directives and apply them in practice, and turn them into a powerful motive force that pushes forward socialist revolution and socialist construction.

* * *

## Armymen and Civilians Throughout China Hail Publication of Chairman Mao's Important Instruction and New Year's Day Editorial

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 1, 1970)

the revolutionary people of all nationalities in china and the commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army, who have marched with militant strides into the great 1970's, warmly hail the new year's day editorial "usher in the great 1970's" of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", which transmitted the great leader chairman mao's latest instruction and the fighting calls of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. with profound proletarian feelings, they wish chairman mao, our great leader and the revolutionary teacher of the proletariat, a long, long life exclamation

the new year's day editorial has greatly inspired the hundreds of millions of armymen and civilians throughout the country. they share the following views: the new year's day editorial is an appeal which urges us to make still greater contributions to the chinese revolution and the world revolution; it is a clarion call which encourages us to wage, along with the revolutionary people of the world, heroic struggles to bury imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries; it is a declaration which solemnly expresses the firm resolve of the chinese people: "should any imperialism or social-imperialism dare to impose a war on the chinese people, we will drown them in the ocean of people's war exclamation"

with boundless enthusiasm and strong determination, the armymen and civilians are unanimous in making this pledge: "in the new year we will rally still more closely around the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, make further efforts to arm themselves with mao tsetung thought, fulfil the various fighting tasks set by the ninth party congress still better and still more quickly and win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction." they are determined to carry the chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end and make still greater contributions to humanity.

after the new year's day editorial was published, the whole country became a scene of jubilation. activities immediately started in the various municipalities, provinces and autonomous regions to propagate and study the editorial. yesterday evening, the revolutionary committees of many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions ran mao tsetung thought study classes, held discussions or issued circulars, all related to the study of the editorial. steel workers, coal miners and textile workers in many areas worked out measures to carry out the tasks set forth in the editorial after they had studied it. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people in shaoshan, the chingkang mountains, tsunyi, yenan and other old revolutionary centres enthusiastically studied the editorial. yesterday evening commanders and fighters of p.l.a. frontier guard units in the border areas braved biting cold and went long distances through thick forests and across vast grasslands to acquaint the local poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen with chairman mao's latest instruction and the editorial. fishermen out at sea off the east china coast

heard the editorial over the radio and drew infinite inspiration from it.

while studying the editorial, the armymen and civilians throughout the country reviewed their fighting course in the 1960's. they heartily hailed the great victories won by the proletariat and the people of the world in their revolutionary cause under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

following is a consensus of their views:

just as the great leader chairman mao points out, in the past decade, "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily". u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries, like the setting sun, are in a hopeless state whereas the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world is developing vigorously. our great socialist motherland has become still more consolidated, prosperous, powerful and vigorous. the history of revolution during the 1960's testified to this great truth: marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought is the fundamental guarantee for the victories of the chinese revolution and the world revolution. in the great 1970's, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought will assuredly be spread on a still wider scale, the people will be further awakened and the days of imperialism, revisionism and reaction are numbered.

the editorial helps the armymen and civilians understand better the tremendous significance of the great proletarian cultural revolution. they hold that this revolution initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao has opened up in the international communist movement a bright road for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and carrying the socialist revolution through to the end. they pledge themselves to advance victoriously in the great 1970's along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao.

keeping the whole globe in view and looking ahead into the future, the people of all nationalities in the country and the p.l.a. commanders and fighters are full of confidence and they are determined to win ever more splendid victories in the 1970's. they pledge to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and to make greater efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way. they resolve to use chairman mao's great strategic thinking "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" to push forward and check up on struggle-criticism-transformation. they declare that they will make energetic efforts to grasp the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as the key link, deepen revolutionary mass criticism, carry the socialist revolution in ideology and culture, politics and economy through to the end and further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

members of the communist party branch committee and revolutionary committee and representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tsentsun production brigade of the shaho commune on the outskirts of kwangchow studied the editorial yesterday evening. they said they would wage resolute struggles in the new year. they would fight against the class enemies in order to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. they would fight against spontaneous capitalist tendencies in order to consolidate the rural socialist positions. they would fight against imperialism, revisionism and reaction in order to bury them once and for all and contribute to the

emancipation of mankind. they would fight against "self" in their thinking in order to foster the lofty communist morality of working whole-heartedly for the collective.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade in hsiyang county, shansi province, declared: "all our successes can be attributed to our closely following our great leader chairman mao and our living study and application of mao tsetung thought. in the new year, we will develop the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and make new progress in ideological revolutionization. we will energetically grasp revolution and promote production and grow more grain to support the socialist revolution and socialist construction of our motherland."

the consensus of opinion of communist party members and the revolutionary masses after studying the new year's day editorial runs as follows: using chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to build our party is the basic guarantee for developing the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a matter of vital and far-reaching importance for continuing to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is essential to do a good job of party consolidation and party building in the proletarian party spirit and use mao tsetung thought to criticize right and ultra-left bourgeois reactionary trends of thought.

communist party members in units where party consolidation is being carried out maintained this: in order to fulfil the glorious mission assigned us by history, every party member must take the lead in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, study the new party constitution well, arm himself and remould his world outlook with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and build the party organization of every unit into a vigorous vanguard organization leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy.

revolutionary workers and poor and lower-middle peasants fighting on the forefront of grasping revolution and promoting production have studied the new year's day editorial conscientiously. they have expressed their determination to make new efforts to implement in an all-round way the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" put forward by chairman mao and his great strategic principle "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war". they say that they will continue to advance in the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and make even greater achievements to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

workers throughout the country declare that they will persist in their socialist revolutionary emulation in a deep-going way in the new year, put revolution in command of production and turn out more and better products so as to make new contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

steel workers in peking, anshan, wuhan and other places and miners in tatung, kailuan, pingtingshan, chiaotso, penchi and other collieries made a flying start in production in the very first shift on new year's day.

our great leader chairman mao teaches us: "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well." "as regards the entire work it is necessary first to grasp well one-third of it."

members of the revolutionary committees at all levels have time and again studied the great instructions of chairman mao's and got a profound education. they declare that they will grasp the marxist-leninist methods of work which chairman mao has consistently advocated, go to the grassroots level, make sure not to divorce themselves from productive labour, practice and the masses, do a good job of the ideological revolutionization of the leading groups and fulfil the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in a down-to-earth way.

after studying the new year's day editorial, the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the shanghai state no. 17 cotton mill checked up on the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in the light of the editorial, affirmed their achievements and took note of where they were lagging behind. they said that the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in 1970 would be heavier, so they must be more modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness and go a step further in revolutionizing their own thinking so as to win greater victories.

our great leader chairman mao recently pointed out: "people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation" the armymen and people have time and again studied this instruction of chairman mao's, and learned much from it. they say that this instruction of chairman mao's is a great mobilization call and is of far-reaching historic and practical significance. the revolutionary people are inspired by it, while the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries are desperate in fear.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of all nationalities and the frontier guards in the yunnan border areas declare: "chairman mao's great instruction has expressed what is in our hearts, making our eyes clearer and our revolutionary will stronger. with the invincible mao tsetung thought, we are not afraid of any threats of war by imperialism or social-imperialism."

combat hero hua yu-chieh, who distinguished himself in the fight in self-defence against the soviet revisionist armed provocations on chenpao island, repeatedly studied this instruction of chairman mao's and made this pledge: "standing guard on the borders, i am always loyal to chairman mao. i hold the new tsars in contempt. if the enemy dares to invade, we will surely annihilate him exclamation"

armymen and people fighting at the anti-revisionist frontier posts in heilungkiang, inner mongolia and sinkiang, under the guidance of this great instruction of chairman mao's, are determined to get fully prepared spiritually and materially, along with the people of the whole country, against any war of aggression. they say: if u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism dare to invade our great socialist motherland we will wipe them out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

## TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

### Technical Innovation Movement Forges Ahead in Major Chinese Industrial Cities

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1970)

revolutionary workers in four of china's major industrial cities, shanghai, shenyang, tientsin and harbin, have made tremendous achievements in technical innovations over the past year, in line with the great leader chairman mao's teachings: "be prepared against war; be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "grasp revolution, promote production" and in the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance.

during 1969, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians in the industrial and mining enterprises in these cities have brought out more than 20,000 new products, techniques, technological processes and materials. a number of these have reached or surpassed advanced world levels.

all this has made for a profound change in techniques and propelled rapid development in industrial production.

more than a year ago, after the great leader chairman mao issued the order "the working class must exercise leadership in everything", revolutionary workers, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, went into scientific and technical research departments which had long been dominated by a few bourgeois technical "authorities" and "experts", and took over power in technical matters in factories and mines. they exercised working class leadership in science and technology, by uniting, educating and remoulding the technicians.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, revolutionary workers in shanghai, shenyang, tientsin and harbin are imbued with the lofty aspiration of excelling imperialism, revisionism and reaction in speed in the development of science and technology. they have gone into the battle to grasp revolution and promote production with a revolutionary vigour that comes out of the great proletarian cultural revolution and scaled one peak after another in the mass technical innovation movement.

workers in the machine building, metallurgical, chemical, meters and instruments, shipbuilding, textile and light industries and other industries in shanghai successfully introduced in 1969 many new techniques that are up to advanced world levels. these include new techniques of electronics, automatic control and microbiological bio-chemistry. the machine building industry has begun using new technological processes in cold forging, cold extrusion, pressure-casting and precision casting, pure oxygen top-blown converters, continuous casting of ingots and other new advanced techniques have been introduced in the metallurgical industry. the mass drive for technical innovations in the textile industry has resulted in the conversion of many decades-old machines into highly efficient equipment which operates at high speed and is low in consumption of material.

by using silicon controlled electronic technique, machine-building workers in shenyang succeeded in reducing the number of machine tool parts by one-third on the average and turned

out a number of new machine tools of unique design and up to advanced world standards. among these new products, the anti-revisionist no. 1 automatic tube cutting machine can handle the job originally done by nine machine tools which are of three different types. the new machine tool weighs only one-sixtieth of the original nine.

workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians on the tientsin industrial front had tremendous successes in developing the electronics industry last year. they produced different types of small and minimal-sized electronic elements and high-grade and precision electronic products. they also applied an automatic-control technique up to advanced world standards to various kinds of machine tools and steam engines and pressure systems, thereby greatly raising the level of automation.

a big urea converter, designed by china, was trial-produced in harbin in 1969.

in the course of the technical innovation movement, the workers in the four cities persevered in their efforts to grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and carried out deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism to wipe out the remaining poisonous influence of the fallacy of "letting specialists run the factories", the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and other counter-revolutionary revisionist rubbish spread by the arch renegade liu shao-chi in industrial enterprises. with the lofty aspiration to win honour for chairman mao and the socialist motherland, the workers broke with foreign bourgeois conventions, tossed overboard old technological processes used in capitalist countries for decades or even more than a century, and created china's own new processes. a technical innovation group made up of seven ordinary workers in the shanghai no. 5 dyestuffs workshop completely swept away foreign bourgeois fetishes and, after repeated experiments, successfully created an entirely new technological process for making dyes. instead of the old "liquid phase reaction" process used all along by the world's dyestuffs industry, they adopted a "solid phase reaction" process which effectively increased production.

one of the outstanding features in the 1969 technical innovation campaign on the industrial front was bringing into full play the role of the "three-in-one" technical innovation groups with workers as the main force and with the participation of revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians. the "three-in-one" groups perseveringly used mao tsetung thought to command everything, integrated changing their subjective world with remoulding the objective world and combined the spirit of hard work with a scientific approach. this helped them win one new victory after another in technical innovations. by using ideological revolutionization to lead technical innovations forward, the "three-in-one" technical innovation group of the shenyang electric wire and cable factory successfully designed and manufactured a 330,000 volt ultra-high voltage cable up to advanced standards in only nine months. this is an example.

during the year the state assigned the factory the job of manufacturing a 330,000 volt ultra-high voltage cable that was needed in socialist construction. however, the factory could only make 20,000 volt cables. the factory revolutionary committee led the workers in discussing the problem. displaying the spirit of daring to think and to act, the workers boldly took up this difficult task and organized a "three-in-one"

technical innovation group responsible for trial-producing the cable. before starting the work the group first ran a mao tsetung thought study class. the group leaders, who were old workers and cadres, led all the members in constantly studying chairman mao's teaching "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed". as a result their determination to surmount all difficulties was greatly solidified. they conscientiously investigated the equipment on hand and mobilized all the workers and technicians to renovate the machines one by one, so as to provide conditions for the trial-production of the ultra-high voltage cable. when it was found that the factory's transformer could only test low voltage equipment, the group's technical personnel made the bold proposal that the transformer should be re-built. repeated experiments together with the workers resulted in finally trial-producing the required cable which soon went into production.

adhering to chairman mao's great teaching "in socialist revolution and socialist construction we must adhere to the mass line, boldly arouse the masses and launch vigorous mass movements", the workers in shanghai, shenyang, tientsin and harbin aroused the masses to take part in a "people's war" in the technical innovation movement on a large scale. to save coal, a mass movement for "the revolution in boilers" was organized in shanghai's industry. special groups were set up in all the industrial departments and enterprises to lead the movement in which 200,000 people participated. both boiler producers and users got busy on building new installations, and 1,000 easy-to-install industrial boilers were built to replace the old ones in a little over two months. a large amount of coal for industrial consumption was saved as a result. in shenyang, all factories in the chemical industry and scientific research institutions made concerted efforts in communist co-operation in the trial-production of new insecticides and turned out more than 60 new varieties. they have been proved effective in controlling diseases which for a long time menaced several major crops. these new products have been welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

in the mass drive for technical innovations, the working class in shanghai, shenyang, tientsin and harbin is now concentrating on production in breadth and depth, determined to make still greater achievements to greet the great 1970's.

## SHIP-BUILDING

### First Chinese-Built 3,200-Ton Ice-Breaker Launched in Shanghai

**(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jan. 2, 1970)**

illuminated by the brilliance of mao tsetung thought, shanghai's chiu nsin shipyard successfully launched the 3,200-ton "haiping 101" -- the first icebreaker designed and built in china -- on december 26, 1969.

from designing to launching, only three months were required to build the vessel. this is a new accomplishment by shanghai's working class in firmly carrying out chairman mao's great principles "be prepared against war, be prepared against

natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

the shipyard took on the job of designing and building china's first ice-breaker last september. studying and applying chairman mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and his brilliant philosophical thinking in a living way, the workers persevered in using materialist dialectics to analyze and resolve contradictions in the light of the ice-breaker's salient features, namely that the ship's body would be large and the structure new. they organized a three-in-one designing group, with workers as the main force and the participation of revolutionary technicians and cadres to work on the project. designing and building took place simultaneously, with the former being completed in a little over a month.

the berth in the shipyard was not big enough for building such large-size ice-breakers. after repeatedly studying chairman mao's "on contradiction", they profoundly realized that lack of adequate equipment was an unfavourable factor, yet people armed with mao tsetung thought can turn unfavourable factors into favourable ones through painstaking effort and hard struggle. after careful analysis and study, they used a new technological process in reconstructing the berth and completed the task in only 11 days.

to install the pipe system for such a vessel by conventional methods meant that it would take five months. bringing their initiative into full play, the installation workers evolved a new technological process by which efficiency went up six times and precision was much higher than when the old process was used.

a tense battle to build and assemble the ice-breaker got under way.

the speedy launching of the ice-breaker was guaranteed by the many workers who took their bed rolls into the workshops and worked day and night.

## LOCAL INDUSTRIES

### Central China Provinces Add Small and Medium-Sized Industrial Enterprises

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1970)**

the revolutionary masses and cadres in hunan and hupeh provinces, central china, have rapidly developed small and medium-sized local industries. these are playing a big role in supporting agricultural production.

this development is made under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". the people have brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

in hupeh, many small and medium-sized plants and enterprises that have been built or expanded in the past few years for the most part serve agricultural production. these include small iron and steel plants, chemical fertilizer plants,

farm machinery works, cement plants, small coal mines and pharmaceutical factories. the total number of small farm machinery manufacturing or repair works run by counties and different localities has increased by 150 per cent compared with 1965. so has the number of tractor plants. the total capacity for producing small walking tractors is four times that of 1966. most of the province's localities now have one or two small fertilizer plants each. relying on local resources, a number of places are building or expanding small or medium-sized coal mines. in the past three years, these small or medium-sized plants and enterprises have manufactured a lot of farm machinery and farm tools as well as producing or trial-producing a number of new products including tractors with 20 to 40 horse-power capacity, lorries with 1.5 to 2.5 tons loading capacity, equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants and portable film projectors.

after the agricultural cooperation movement, our great leader chairman mao taught that "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization."

in developing local small industries, localities in hupeh province pay close attention to serving mechanization of farming. with small power-generating machinery as the core, they are making auxiliary irrigation and drainage machinery and processing machinery to provide complete sets of equipment. with small tractors as the centre, they are producing auxiliary farming and transportation machinery to make complete work unit. every county in the province now has its own farm machinery plant which can make and repair ordinary farm implements and machinery, and repair tractors and diesel engines. some of these county plants can make major overhauls of tractors and diesel engines.

the vigorous growth of local medium-sized and small industries in hupeh is a victory for chairman mao's great principle of "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts".

all the small factories and mines, including those now under construction, have relied mainly on local efforts and resources from the raising of funds, the supply of raw materials and finished material to the designing, construction and installation of equipment. they strive to simplify the process and economize, devise methods that are best suited to local conditions, combine indigenous and up-to-date methods and make the best use of local materials. the bourgeois technical "authorities" described high pressure machinery, a key piece of equipment for the chemical fertilizer industry, as a high grade product which ordinary small factories could not make. but the revolutionary workers at the yunmeng county chemical machinery plant resolved to make it so as to end the backwardness of hupeh's chemical fertilizer industry. the small plant has a little over 100 workers and only eleven old lathes. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the workers made painstaking efforts and showed ingenuity and succeeded in making the machine after surmounting many difficulties. the machine weighs a dozen tons or so and has 52 parts. it is a new contribution to building the chemical fertilizer industry in the province.

in making energetic efforts to develop local industry, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province also pay attention to developing the iron, steel and coal industries to supply raw materials and fuel, as well as machine-making industry. these provide the condition for the

establishment step by step of a fairly complete system of local industry.

in the past three years, the province has restored two small iron and steel mills and built a new small aluminium plant. in terms of steel and pig iron, the province's production capacity is more than double and four times, respectively, that before the cultural revolution.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the revolutionary people and cadres in hunan province are going all out in a mass movement to develop local small industry to support agriculture. in the past few years, a number of small coal mines, chemical fertilizer plants, machinery plants, iron and steel plants, cement plants and hydro-electric power stations were built and are now supporting agriculture.

the development of small local industries in various places of hunan province involved a sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines.

guided by the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's communes, the people set up small industrial enterprises in 1958 which prospered day by day. however, the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his agents sabotaged these small enterprises in hunan.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses and cadres, holding aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, criticised liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and brought about great changes in local small-sized industries.

most of the counties and cities in the province now have their own small and medium-sized coal mines, and over 40 per cent of the counties and cities have set up chemical fertilizer plants. every county has farm machinery plants and small hydro-electric power stations. small iron and steel plants were built in most of the places where the mineral resources are abundant.

in the course of developing the local industry, the revolutionary workers and poor and lower-middle peasants of hunan province launched a vigorous mass movement and displayed the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death to overcome the difficulties. when the phosphorus ore mine in liuyang county was first built, there were no houses for the workers. they settled in some dilapidated huts of the local people. they made up the deficiency in mining equipment by using hammers, steel drills, shoulder-poles and hoes. most of them were not familiar with phosphorus. not frustrated, they learned while working. the workers surmounted one difficulty after another, thus getting the mine going quickly.

the fast development of hunan's small-sized industry helped agricultural production greatly. compared with the year before the great cultural revolution, the number of tractors of the province has increased four-fold, the production capacity of chemical fertilizer plants increased three-fold and the capacity of mechanized irrigation and drainage doubled. semi-mechanized and electricity-driven rice-transplanters are being popularized throughout the province.

ADVANCED COLLECTIVES

## New Tachai-Type Agricultural Units in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1970)

warmly responding to the great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and strictly criticizing the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, china's poor and lower-middle peasants have developed a number of advanced agricultural units during the great proletarian cultural revolution that are imbued with the tachai spirit in class struggle and in production.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the chinglung commune in tayu county, kiangsi province, while playing an active part in the great cultural revolution, have built irrigation ditches through mountains to ensure stable yield on the commune's 2,000 hectares of farmland which previously suffered from constant drought. grain output in 1969 reached more than six tons per hectare, double that before the great cultural revolution.

long before the great cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary cadres six times submitted plans for building a reservoir for the commune, but all of them were turned down by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this revisionist line was condemned during the great cultural revolution, paving the way for the revolutionary masses and cadres to build the project by their own efforts.

in the course of construction, the builders persisted in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, fought against a handful of class enemies and the thought of "self" in their own minds and combatted all the difficulties that cropped up. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they carried on their shoulders 23,000 cubic metres of stone with which they built a 37-metre-high and 68-metre-long stone dam across a torrential gorge to hold back some 17,000,000 cubic metres of water. they used chisels, hammers and explosives to make an 80-metre-long tunnel through precipices to form part of the 15-kilometre-long trunk canal. the irrigation network brings water to all of the commune's farmland and to part of the farmland of neighbouring communes. the commune quickly put up a hydro-electric power station with a generating capacity of 630 kilowatts and reclaimed 66 hectares of wasteland. looking back to the tremendous achievements they have made, the revolutionary masses said: "guided by chairman mao's revolutionary line, there is no difficulty that we cannot overcome."

in haiyen county, chekiang province, the collective economy of the nantang production team of the chengchiao people's commune was impeded by the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, and the brigade's grain and cotton output was low. in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles -- "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", and sharply criticized and repudiated such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "san tzu yi pao" (the extension of plots for private use and of free markets,

the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole resposibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households) and "place work-points in command of everything". they heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and firmly fostered the concept of farming for the revolution. acting on the agricultural "8-point charter" laid down by chairman mao, they carried out on large scale soil improvement, land leveling and other capital construction projects, and collected a large amount of manure. they won a rich harvest in the first year of the great proletarian cultural revolution, with cotton output averaging 1,350 kilogrammes and grain output more than 7.5 tons per hectare.

not content with their achievements, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade ran mao tsetung thought study classes on a broad scale after the good harvest that year. they studied chairman mao's teaching: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", which helped them free themselves of complacency. they earnestly summed up their experience and made up their minds to make new and greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland and to support the world revolution. they succeeded in 1968, in almost doubling grain and cotton output, cotton yield reaching 2,355 kilogrammes and grain yield 15.78 tons per hectare. the brigade was hit by serious floods and insect pests last year. the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade studied chairman mao's works which provided them with inexhaustible strength. taking the poor and lower-middle peasants of the pace-setting tachai production brigade as their example, they waged battles against adverse elements and the class enemies. as a result, average grain yield per hectare was more than 15 tons and cotton yield per hectare remained at a high level.

the li nationality commune members of the chihhao production brigade of the tienan people's commune in tungfang county, kwangtung province, set the tachai production brigade as their example and built water conservancy works by their own efforts. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, they completed two water conservancy projects involving 37,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work and a six kilometre-long irrigation canal. this helped protect from drought and water-logging more than 20 hectares of farmland, which was formerly at the mercy of the elements. although the brigade was hit by a long drought in 1969, it had good harvests and for the first time sold surplus grain to the state. the brigade has been cited as a red banner in the county in learning from tachai.

the chihhao brigade is located in mountainous country. the 80 families of li nationality who live there led a miserable life before liberation. they had to eat wild vegetables anc clothe themselves in rags. thanks to the wise leadership of our great leader chairman mao, they were emancipated and their life is getting better daily. but sabotage and disturbances created by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line by the arch renegade liu shao-chi hampered the brigade's production. it had to buy grain from the state every year. the poor and lower-middle peasants were resolved to change this. the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" issued by our great leader chairman mao pointed out the orientation for them. they said with great excitement: "now we have chairman mao's orientation and the example of the tachai production brigade, so we are not afraid of any difficulty exclamation"

the large amount of stones needed to build the water conservancy works had to be quarried from mountains five kilometres away. the company leader of the brigade's militia volunteered for this task. he led twelve militiamen up the mountains and camped there. they surmounted every difficulty and dug more than 1,000 cubic metres of stone work, meeting the needs of the projects. now the commune members are building a third water conservancy project. they plan to expand the acreage of the brigade's paddy fields to more than 40 hectares. this will enable them to make greater contributions to china's socialist construction.

## EXEMPLARY COMMUNIST CADRE

### Communist Party Branch Secretary Wholeheartedly Takes Socialist Road

**(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jan. 5, 1970)**

"a man of iron who whole-heartedly takes the socialist road" and "a good leader of our brigade" -- these expressions of praise come from poor and lower-middle peasants for wang yung-hsing, secretary of the chinese communist party branch of the hsiatingchia production brigade in shantung province. this brigade in huanghsien county on the shantung peninsula is a red banner in learning from the nationally-known tachai production brigade.

in time of war, wang yung-hsing was cited three times for meritorious service while in the people's liberation army, and he suffered serious battle wounds. in 1950, he was demobilized from the army and, determined to build new, socialist countryside, returned to his village. in line with chairman mao's great teaching on getting organized, he aroused the masses to establish mutual-aid teams and co-operatives. he was soon elected secretary of the hsiang party branch.

to help provide the material basis for the establishment of a co-operative, he contributed most of his army termination pay to the collective. when his mutual-aid team advanced to an elementary stage co-operative, he took the donkey he had raised plus his savings of more than forty yuan to exchange for a horse which he gave to the collective. at a mass meeting held in the hsiang, he declared: "in the past, we did individual farming for generations and we could never make ends meet. chairman mao has saved us from the pit of misery and called on us to get organized. now we have lived a happy life. we are determined to take the broad socialist road." the poor and lower-middle peasants responded with one voice: "right exclamation we'll never go off chairman mao's road exclamation"

led by wang yung-hsing, the organized poor and lower-middle peasants worked hard and reaped good harvests. they brought into play the superiority of collectivization.

in the autumn of 1955, wang yung-hsing attended a meeting in the county town to hear chairman mao's report "on the question of agricultural co-operation" relayed. on returning to the village, he immediately told the poor and lower-middle peasants of chairman mao's instructions and proposed that

the seven semi-socialist elementary agricultural producer co-operatives in hsiatingchia be merged to form a socialist co-operative of a more advanced type. his proposal was warmly supported by the poor and lower-middle peasants and the yangkuang (sunshine) co-operative was set up. but carrying out the sinister directives of the renegade liu shao-chi, the old county communist party committee did not give them permission to set up the co-operative, although the peasants sent in their application three times.

indignant, wang yung-hsing said: "'tottering along like a woman with bound feet', the cadres in the committee won't grant permission. well, we poor and lower-middle peasants will give ourselves permission. we can't go wrong following the road pointed out by chairman mao exclamation" the advanced agricultural co-operative grew under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

the area farmed by the co-operative was hit by an exceptionally severe drought in 1957. the leaves of the maize plants withered. in face of the difficulties, wang yung-hsing said staunchly: "with mao tsetung thought, we can cross even mountains of fire." he led the local cadres and commune members in digging into the river bed at more than 30 points to tap the water table. he worked extra-long hours and sometimes even missed his meals. after waging arduous struggle, they overcame the calamity to achieve a high grain yield of 4.2 tons per hectare.

after the autumn harvest that year, wang yung-hsing led members of the party branch in making a survey of the land of the agricultural co-operative, trekking many kilometres and crossing over 30 gullies. after investigations and discussion, they started twelve water control projects. wang yung-hsing and 500 commune members led by him set to work with pickaxes. they completed all the reservoirs and water storage ponds planned after working that winter through to the next spring. they also improved ten hectares of farmland and extended the irrigated acreage, bringing it up to 66 hectares. thus their agricultural co-operative advanced along chairman mao's revolutionary line. it became a production brigade of a people's commune in 1958.

when the hsiatingchia production brigade was advancing and holding high the three red banners of the general line for building socialism, the great leap forward and the people's commune, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi stirred up an evil trend in the countryside aimed at restoring capitalism. he timed his attack with the three years of natural disasters and the frantic anti-china activities of imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. at this moment, the old county party committee sent a "big shot" to the commune. in his capacity as a "leading cadre", he summoned wang yung-hsing to the commune and, parroting the renegade liu shao-chi, he said: "the output quotas should be fixed on the basis of the individual household. in this way we can stimulate the peasants' incentive."

wang yung-hsing was filled with anger on hearing this. he retorted: "you're trying to make the poor and lower-middle peasants go back to the misery they suffered in the old society. it won't do exclamation we won't go back to capitalism unless the globe rotates backward exclamation" the "big shot" failed miserably.

in those years of difficulties, wang yung-hsing often sat under an oil lamp to study the spirit of chairman mao's speech at the tenth plenary session of the eighth central committee of the chinese communist party. like a beacon shining on the misty ocean, chairman mao's great teaching "never forget class struggle" illuminated the way forward for wang yung-hsing. firmly relying on the communist party members, revolutionary cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants, he was able to check this evil trend to restore capitalism.

holding aloft the three red banners, wang yung-hsing continued to advance. through investigations and study, he decided that a hard battle should be fought to extend the farmland on the mountains and along the river banks.

he organized the commune members to study chairman mao's brilliant article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and his great instructions on "self-reliance and arduous struggle". the commune members said: "if the 'foolish old man' could remove the mountains, we, with chairman mao's leadership, can certainly do the same, however big the mountains may be exclamation imperialism, revisionism and all reaction are trying to block our advance and they are viciously attacking our three red banners. we must, however, rely on our own efforts, do a good job in reclaiming land and gather more grain. we will use this to support our country's construction and the world revolution exclamation".

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the hsiatingchia brigade, under the leadership of wang yung-hsing, who is boundlessly loyal to chairman mao, gave a sound slap on the face to vilifiers of the three red banners by making continued leaps forward three years in a row. in those years, the hsiatingchia people reclaimed 100 hectares of land on the mountains and along the river banks and pushed the per hectare yield of grain up from the pre-liberation amount of 1.5 tons to more than 6.3 tons. the brigade annually sold 250 tons of surplus grain to the state. during the period of individual farming the village had to buy 100 tons of grain from the state every year. besides that, the brigade took the initiative in helping the poor and lower-middle peasants of fraternal brigades with over 10 tons of grain and 8 tons of dried vegetables.

the mighty flames of the great proletarian cultural revolution ignited by the great leader chairman mao quickly spread to the hsiatingchia brigade. in the course of this big struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the two lines, wang yung-hsing and the poor and lower-middle peasants of the huanghsien county held aloft the great banner of chairman mao's call "proletarian revolutionaries, unite and seize power from the handful of party persons in power taking the capitalist road exclamation" they seized back the power in the county and in the commune that the capitalist-roaders had usurped and set up revolutionary committees pulsating with new life. wang yung-hsing was appointed vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee and chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee.

holding even higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and relying on the party members, poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres, he launched a vigorous and surging campaign of revolution and production. the campaign was preceeded by deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism of the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. a traitor who had hidden himself in the brigade's party organization for 30 years and a handful of class enemies were dug out in the course of purifying

tne class ranks. the dictatorship of the proletariat became more and more consolidated.. a deep-going mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought developed wnich rapidly brought about a change in the people's mental outlook. in the course of the past three years, with revolution acting as the motive force, hsiatingchia has crisscrossed its hills and valleys with an irrigation network formed of reservoirs, ponds, dams, pumping stations, hill-girdling canals and wells. terraced fields skirt the hills from the base to halfway up the side. the brigade's per hectare grain yield has exceeded the 7.5 ton-mark.

these transformations are physical expression of the thinking and labour of wang yung-hsing and the poor and lower-middle peasants of hsiatingchia in their struggle against nature and against the class enemies. these transformations glitter with the brilliance of this great concept of chairman mao's "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." they are indicative of the splendid prospects for china's socialist countryside.

in the summer of 1969 comrade wang yung-hsing returned to hsiatingchia amid the resplendence of the party's ninth congress, to which he was a delegate. the next day, as dawn was just breaking, he led commune members to the fields to do farm work. he has kept in mind chairman mao's teaching on cadres "see to it that they do not divorce themselves from the masses or productive labour, and at the same time they must perform their duties." recalling the happy days of his seeing the great leader chairman mao in peking, he wrote in his diary a communist's determination to continue to make revolution: "revolution is a continuous march forward without a finishing point. to make hsiatingchia more prosperous and strong, to bury imperialism, revisionism and reaction once and for all and realize communism throughout the world, i shall stand fast in class struggle, always follow the great leader chairman mao and dedicate my life to the struggle exclamation"

## EXEMPLARY PRODUCTION TEAM

### Mao Tsetung Thought Guides Pingti People's Struggle

**(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 5, 1970)**

developing the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the pingti production team in wuting county, yunnan province, have struggled against class enemies and the forces of nature and changed pingti from a poor and backward place to a thriving socialist village. their collective now has reserves and every family has surplus grain. livestock breeding, side-line production, and afforestation have developed simultaneously with agriculture.

people are few in this hilly and rocky area and the land is poor. worse off than cows and horses before liberation, the poor and lower-middle peasants had to go from place to place to find a living. after liberation, they have steadfastly taken the socialist road in response to chairman mao's great

call to "get organized exclamation" and have struggled hard, wresting grain from wasteland in their determination to turn the area into a socialist new village.

in 1961 just when they were making rapid progress along the road of collectivization pointed out by chairman mao, the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his agents in yunnan started the vicious trend of "san tzu yi pao" (extension of private plots and free markets, increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and fixing of output quotas based on individual households). using the pretext of "the mountain districts are special", they tried to force the production team to "turn over" the collectively held land, draught animals and other items to the individual households. one rich peasant came out openly for "dividing the land among the households". the poor and lower-middle peasants recognized that this was a serious class struggle.

deputy team leader pai cheng-chi got all the poor and lower-middle peasants together one night and studied chairman mao's brilliant work "on the question of agricultural co-operation". they recognized that following the road of agricultural collectivization was the direction for china's 500 million peasants. greatly moved, pai cheng-chi said: "chairman mao leads us in taking the road of co-operation. some people now want us to farm individually, but we won't allow this. we will not go back to suffering again." the poor and lower-middle peasants said that "the three poor peasant households of hopei province are our models. just as they have done, we must follow chairman mao in making revolution, come what may exclamation"

not long after this, a capitalist roader in power sent by the "higher authorities" summoned team leader chi feng-chi and deputy team leader pai cheng-chi and threateningly asked them: "why haven't you allocated the land to the individual households?" pai cheng-chi replied fearlessly: "chairman mao has taught us to take the socialist road and we are acting according to his teachings. on no account can the land be handed out to the individual households exclamation" having failed, the fellow from the "higher authorities" took himself off in disgrace.

when the capitalist roaders later ordered the allocation of draught animals to individual households, the poor and lower-middle peasants of the pingti production team turned a deaf ear to the order and collected funds through their own efforts and bought two mules for the collective. they likewise energetically enlarged the number of collective sheep when the capitalist roaders ordered sheep to be allocated to individual households. ignoring another order from the capitalist roaders to allocate fruit trees to households, they planted thousands of these trees for the collective and turned the barren mountain into an orchard. this is how they waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his agents in the locality.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the pingti production team have closely followed the strategic plan of our great leader chairman mao and carried out revolutionary mass criticism so as to thoroughly denounce the towering crimes of the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his local agents in restoring capitalism. in this way, the people in pingti have greatly raised their consciousness of class struggle and

the struggle between the two lines and they have shown greater enthusiasm in revolution and production.

armed with mao tsetung thought, the people in pingti have resolutely carried out chairman mao's great instruction "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and vigorously grasped revolution and promoted production. relying on their own efforts and working hard, they have fought the forces of nature and wrested grain from the barren mountain. the team is located in tutiangtzu on huachiao mountain, which was a rocky gully. they made up their minds to transform it into terraced fields like those of the nationally-known tachai production brigade. at the time their work started, they conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", and applied mao tsetung thought in commanding their battle. in the light of his own experience, pai cheng-chi came to the conclusion: "if we want to transform this rocky place, we must go on working every day like the foolish old man and we will be able to overcome the difficulties no matter how great they are." militiaman pai tsung-ming said: "the task is huge, but our determination to re-make nature is greater; the rocks are hard, but we people of pingti are unyielding. we are determined to transform the rocky gully."

the people of pingti imbued mao tsetung thought into their souls and worked in high spirits and with full confidence.

the most arduous job in transforming the gully was to level seven plots scattered at different heights on the rocky slope. displaying the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, they followed the example of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and worked day and night. thanks to their tremendous efforts, they finally removed the rocks and turned the seven plots into terraced land.

a number of steeled heroes have emerged in the battle to transform the natural surroundings. team leader chi feng-chi is one of the heroes, who are described as "tigers in the fight against the rocky slope". wherever there is danger, he will go to work there. over the past few years, chi feng-chi, a hero with a revolutionary iron will, has been successful in leading the peasants in overcoming obstacle after obstacle and building a series of terraced fields on the slope. with invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon, the people of pingti have reaped rich harvests for a number of years running and have changed their poor production team into a prosperous and rich one as a result of their valiant struggle during the past several years.

confronted by a drought seldom seen in the last 20 years, all the members of the team, old and young, men and women, this year joined in the fight against nature. fearing neither hardship nor fatigue, they carried buckets of water on their backs from a far-off gully to the mountain slope. as a result, the effects of the drought were overcome and a good harvest was gathered. the team's grain output went up 40 per cent. team members proudly declared: "with chairman mao guiding us, we dare to climb a mountain of swords and cross an ocean of fire. standing on top of pingti mountain, we cherish the people of the world in our hearts. we will spare no efforts to produce more grain in order to strike hard at imperialism, revisionism and reaction and make our contribution to the world revolution."

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* FOREIGN REALTIONS *
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A.A. WRITERS BUREAU

## Organ of Afro-Asian Writers' Bureau Hails Vigorous Development of Afro-Asian People's Armed Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1970)

"the call", organ of the afro-asian writers' bureau, in an editorial published in its 4th issue, 1969, warmly acclaims the vigorous development of the armed struggle of the afro-asian people.

entitled "march forward under the banner of armed struggle", the editorial says:

"the four seas are rising, clouds and waters raging,

"the five continents are rocking, wind and thunder roaring.

"these two brilliant lines from a poem of chairman mao tsetung provide a vivid description of the excellent current international situation. in all parts of the world, the raging tide against imperialism and revisionism is surging ahead with a force unquenchable; the storm of revolution is sweeping along, shaking earth and heaven. a salient feature of this excellent situation is the swift and vigorous development of the armed struggles of the people in asia and africa."

it says: "at present, on the two vast continents, the revolutionary people in an increasing number of countries and regions have embarked on the road of armed struggle. in south viet nam, laos, thailand, burma, malaya, indonesia, india, north kalimantan, palestine and dhofar, the people's armed forces are growing ever stronger through fighting, and fiercely pounding the reactionary rule of the u.s.-led imperialists and their lackeys. they are writing paeans of victory one after another in their fight for liberation. in the congo (k), angola, mozambique, guinea (bissau), zimbabwe, etc., the armed struggles against imperialism and old and new colonialism are developing steadily. taking a view of asia and africa today, one can see that the colonial rule of imperialism is crumbling while the flames of revolutionary armed struggle are blazing higher and higher."

the editorial says: "the universal truth of 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' stated by chairman mao has given an entirely new complexion to the revolution in asia and africa, as soon as it is linked with the concrete revolutionary practices. now, in asia, red flags are waving amid jungles; in africa, battle drums are vibrating the heaven; and the swords of the palestinian guerrilla fighters are glittering on the jordan river.

"the new development of revolution has made the revolutionary people rejoice and jubilate, and caused a great panic among the imperialists and their lackeys. in the latter's service, the modern revisionists represented by the soviet leading clique advertised 'parliamentary road' and 'peaceful transition', whipping up a filthy torrent. they alleged that the gaining of more seats in the parliament would enable the

oppressed people and nations to end the status in which they had no power and bring about 'peaceful transition' to socialism.

"lies written in ink cannot cover up the blood reality. in india, a handful of revisionists who are hopelessly afflicted with 'parliamentary cretinism' raked up the 'united front' governments in several states as a 'showcase' of 'peaceful transition'. however, not long afterwards, those 'revolutionaries' who 'peacefully' participated in the governments had the audacity to direct the reactionary army and police to slaughter the true revolutionary people. this completely revealed their ugly features as accomplices of the indian reactionaries and gave the lie to their 'peaceful transition'. from their experience paid in blood, the indonesian revolutionaries pointed out the 'parliamentary road' as a road leading to the burial of revolution. now they have risen up in resistance and are using their guns thoroughly to criticize the 'parliamentary road'."

it says: "to advocate the so-called 'parliamentary road' is simply to auction the interests of revolution and offer martyrs' blood as wine to the enemy. 'the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution.' this is the only correct historical conclusion."

the editorial says that only through an arduous and sustained struggle, can the afro-asian people continuously weaken the enemy and expand ourselves. perseverance means victory.

it says: "in many afro-asian countries, the peasants are the broadest masses and the main force of the national democratic revolution. the countryside is the starting-point for seizing nation-wide victory. to mobilize the peasants, build rural base areas and use the countryside to encircle and finally capture the cities -- such is the only way to the development and growth of the revolutionary armed forces and to victory for the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed and exploited peoples of many afro-asian countries."

in conclusion, the editorial calls on the afro-asian writers to enthusiastically plunge themselves into the heat of the battle and to create for the revolution. it says: "we are firmly convinced that the revolutionary gun will not only create a new future for the afro-asian people, but also open up a new page in the creation and development of the revolutionary afro-asian culture. all progressive and revolutionary afro-asian writers, let us use our pens as guns, join the fighting ranks in the afro-asian people's armed struggle and make positive contributions".

CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Albanian People's Army Art Troupe Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 5, 1970)

the albanian people's army art troupe led by nane kutra, deputy chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, arrived here this afternoon by special train from shanghai on its performance tour. the art troupe was accompanied by wu hsiao-ta and chao cheng-yi, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

warmly welcoming the albanian comrades-in-arms at the railway station were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the political department of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a., the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee and other quarters, including pai hsiang-kuo, li wei-ying, chi yung, liang chin-tang, chiao lin-yi and liu kuei-lan, and several hundred p.l.a. commanders and fighters, revolutionary art workers and other revolutionary people.

kwangchow railway station today was alive with expressions of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the peoples and armies of china and albania. when nane kutra and other albanian comrades-in-arms got off the train, the welcoming crowds sang and danced to the beating of drums and gongs. they cheered again and again: "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and albania exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

in honour of the albanian people's army art troupe, a banquet was given this evening by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the political department of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, the political department of the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a. and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. before the banquet, comrade nane kutra and all members of the art troupe were received by comrade liu hsing-yuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units.

among those present on the occasion were jen ssu-chung, member of the central committee of the chinese communist party and leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; huang jung-hai, alternate member of the party central committee, leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; chen hai-han, leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; and leading members of other quarters, including pai hsiang-kuo, liu hsing-lung, li wei-ying, chang ming-fu, chi yung, liang chin-tang, chiao lin-yi and liu kuei-lan.

albanian comrades in kwangchow were also present.

## CHINA AND CUBA

### Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim of Cuban Embassy in Peking Gives Reception for Cuban Liberation Anniversary

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1970)**

mauro garcia triana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of cuba in china, gave a reception here today in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the liberation of cuba.

hsieh fu-chih, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of the departments concerned including wang hsin-ting, li chiang, lo kuei-po, kuo lu, chung fu-hsiang, ting hsi-lin, shen chien and chen shu-huai, attended at invitation.

mauro garcia triana, the charge d'affaires ad interim, and lo kuei-po, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, proposed toasts at the reception to the friendship between the people of china and cuba.

diplomatic envoys of various countries were present.

a film reception and a photograph exhibition were held by the cuban embassy in china on december 27 and 30, 1969, respectively to mark the anniversary.

## MALAYSIA

### Malayan National Liberation Army Scores Victory by Studying and Applying Mao Tsetung Thought in Living Way

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1970)**

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in a feature article broadcast recently paid warm tribute to the brilliant victory of annihilating a whole platoon of the enemy troops by a detachment of the malayan national liberation army in an ambush near kroh, an important military post of the british imperialist-rahman clique in northern perak state.

the victory was won on june 17, 1968, under extremely difficult conditions. analysing the causes of the victory, the article pointed out that "among thousands of experiences the most important one is to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way."

the article said: on the eve of the 20th anniversary of the malayan people's national liberation war against british imperialism (june 20, 1968), the enemy launched frenzied attacks on the base areas of the malayan national liberation army. all the commanders and fighters of the detachment who were doing mass work in rural areas made up their mind to repulse the enemy's rampant attack and strive to win victory in marking their glorious festival.

most of the members of the detachment were new fighters and many of them women. they had not yet received regular military training and had no experience in fighting. moreover, their weapons and equipment were rather inadequate.

in order to overcome these difficulties and defeat the enemy, the command of the detachment, carrying out instructions from above, attached great importance to the study of chairman mao's works before the battle, arm the fighters with mao tsetung thought and strengthen their confidence in overcoming difficulties and seizing victory. the command earnestly organized the fighters to study time and again chairman mao's three brilliant works: "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", and quotations from chairman mao on people's war, the people's army, revolutionary heroism and others. sometimes they held discussions and forums, put up special boards to carry fighters' essays on their gainings obtained in study. all this helped the fighters to firmly establish revolutionary heroism of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and cultivate the lofty quality of serving the people wholly and entirely. within a short span of two months, the fighters all wrote down their gainings and experiences obtained in study. many of them managed to recite over one hundred quotations from chairman mao.

through their study, the fighters greatly strengthened their determination to fight, enhanced their confidence in victory and found more and more methods to overcome their difficulties. on the basis of heightened political consciousness, the fighters feared neither hardship nor fatigue and unfolded a vigorous military training movement in rubber plantations.

the first shot of the kroh battle was fired at 5:45 p.m. on june 17. both the man and woman fighters, closely following their commanders, dashed down from the hill and fiercely charged the enemy like a tiger, immediately rendering ineffective an enemy machine-gun. the cunning enemy attempted to make a counter-attack, but the fighters armed with mao tsetung thought, bringing into full play the spirit of revolutionary heroism and fearing no sacrifices, swiftly got access to the enemy troops and aimed their guns at the enemy breasts. frightened to death, the enemy troops put their hands up and surrendered. the wounded fighters, reluctant to retreat from the frontline, persisted in the fighting until the battle ended victoriously.

the victory of the kroh ambush vividly shows that armed forces with inferior weapons and equipment can defeat the enemy equiped with up-to-date weapons, and new fighters without fighting experiences can make meritorious deeds, so long as they give prominence to politics and conscientiously study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way. the living study and application of mao tsetung thought will enable the fighters to display the thorough-going revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" and fight bravely in battle, badly battering the enemy.

the victory in kroh ambush was won by depending on mao tsetung thought. this victory not only dealt a heavy blow to the enemy militarily, but also provided extremely valuable experiences for the malayan national liberation army on its building, training and combat.

the general headquarters of the malayan national liberation army called on the commanders and fighters of the whole army to learn from this detachment and study its experiences in putting politics in command, combining theory with concrete practice and studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way. under the guidance of mao tsetung thought, more and more detachments like this one will certainly emerge in the heroic malayan national liberation army which will carry forward the armed struggle and win fresh and greater victories, the article said in conclusion.

## Savage Exploitation of Malayan Workers by British Imperialism, Rahman Clique Exposed

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1970)**

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio revealed in a recent article the ruthless exploitation and persecution of malayan rubber workers by british imperialism and its lackey, the rahman-razak clique. the article called on the working class to bring its glorious militant tradition into full play and strive, under the leadership of the communist party of malaya, for the liberation of the people of various nationalities of malaya.

malaya has several million acres of rubber plantations and produces large quantities of rubber, but most of the plantations are seized by british monopoly capitalist groups. hundreds of thousands of rubber plantation workers mostly of the indian nationality have been enslaved for generations. they lead an utterly miserable life under the savage exploitation and rabid persecution by british monopoly capital and malayan comprador capital which have fattened themselves by bleeding the workers white through the most cruel means of exploitation. the real income of a rubber worker ranges from 30 to 70 malayan dollars a month, but rice alone for his family costs 40 or 50 malayan dollars every month. the living conditions of the rubber workers, particularly the indian rubber workers, are extremely poor. in many plantations, even drinking water is a serious problem. weighed down by hard labour and malnutrition the health of the rubber workers is seriously impaired and they suffer from many kinds of diseases.

the article said: pursuing most ruthlessly a policy of national oppression, the rahman-razak puppet clique savagely persecutes the people of chinese, indian and other nationalities in malaya. within several months in 1969, the clique deprived more than one hundred thousand chinese and indian workers of their right to work, including some 50 to 60 thousand indian rubber workers. these indians who had worked for generations in rubber production were frequently repatriated to india, because under the so-called "working permit" system, the rahman-razak puppet clique classified them as "non-citizens". actually this was deportation in disguise. this atrocious outrage aroused indignation and resistance from the rubber workers.

where there is oppression there is resistance, the article noted. the rubber workers of various nationalities in malaya have always had the spirit of uniting as one and waging heroic struggle. the indian rubber workers, like those of

other nationalities, have a glorious militant tradition. they have kept fighting valiantly for national liberation in the past decades, particularly since the founding of the communist party of malaya. thousands upon thousands of indian rubber workers, together with the fellow workers of other nationalities, have staged hundreds of strikes and demonstrations. they have marched forward dauntlessly, despite deportation, arrest, imprisonment and slaughter by the reactionary troops and police.

the indian rubber workers have learned from generations of deep misery that under the cruel rule of british imperialism and the rahman-razak puppet clique, the only way out for them is to get organized under the leadership of the communist party of malaya and unfold a courageous struggle for national liberation against the monstrous enemy, the article concluded.

## CHINA AND TANZANIA

### Chinese Technicians Arrives in Dar Es Salaam to Help Build Tanzanian-Zambia Railway

**(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 1, 1970)**

a group of chinese engineering and technical personnel arrived here this afternoon by the chinese ocean-going passenger ship "yaohua" to help build the tanzania-zambia railway.

l.e. kawesha, executive officer, h.d. chopeta, deputy executive officer, of the tanzania-zamoia railway authority and officials of the tanzanian government went aboard to welcome the chinese personnel.

chou po-ping, counsellor of the chinese embassy here; wang tsung-min, chinese economic representative; wang pu-yun, chinese commercial representative; and pu ke, leader of the chinese working team for the tanzania-zambia railway were also present on board to welcome them.

in their speeches at a welcoming meeting held on board the ship, both kawesha and chopeta expressed warm welcome to the chinese personnel. "we very much appreciate the chinese assistance in the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway," kawesha said. "it shows the great friendship existing among china, tanzania and zambia and therefore, this railway is a great friendship railway," he added.

kawesha stressed: "this railway is also an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist railway. when completed, it will deal a big blow to imperialism, colonialism and the south african racist regime."

he expressed his conviction that "with the help from the chinese people armed with the invincible mao tsetung thought and with the joint efforts and commitments of the governments of tanzania and zambia, this railway will certainly be constructed."

in his speech, chou po-ping encouraged the chinese personnel to fulfil their internationalist duty according to the teachings of the great leader chairman mao.

arriving on the same ship were chinese road engineering and technical personnel who will proceed to zambia to assist in road construction there.

## US AND TAIWAN RELATIONS

### US Vice President Agnew Sneaks into Taiwan for Conspiracy

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1970)**

the nixon government, which has landed itself in an impasse in the face of the revolutionary storms of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism, sent its vice-president agnew to sneak into china's territory taiwan on january second for conspiracy in a brazen attempt to perpetuate its occupation of taiwan and continue to use it as an outpost for aggression in asia.

according to reports, as soon as he got off the plane upon his arrival in taipei, agnew clamoured that u.s. imperialism intended to "honour our defense commitments" to the chiang bandit gang and other u.s. lackeys in asia. after secret talks with the bandit ringleader chiang kai-shek and other chieftains of the chiang bandit gang, agnew clamoured that u.s. imperialism "has such deep interest and concern" in taiwan that it would "stand firmly together" with the chiang bandit gang.

u.s. imperialism thus once again unmasked its fiendish features in continuing to encroach upon taiwan, preventing the chinese people from liberating it and remaining stubbornly hostile to the chinese people.

to achieve this criminal aim, the nixon government, since its coming to power, has successively sent secretary of state rogers and large numbers of other military and government chieftains to taiwan to step up its collusion with the chiang bandit gang. in the meantime, it has speeded up the expansion of airfields and other military installations in taiwan and provided the armed forces of the chiang bandit gang with large quantities of arms and military equipment in an attempt to turn u.s.-occupied taiwan further into a bridgehead for aggression against china's mainland and other parts of asia. but, facing the 700 million chinese people armed with the great mao tsetung thought, u.s. imperialism is bound to encounter an ignominious defeat in its criminal plot.

US

## US Revolutionary Mass Struggle Soars in 1960's

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1970)

the nineteen sixties were a decade of fierce struggle between the people and the reactionary ruling circles of the united states and a decade of vigorous development of the u.s. revolutionary mass movement. heavily pounded by the american people's revolutionary struggle, the u.s. ruling circles were panic-stricken and were in an increasingly difficult position. this situation shows forcefully that u.s. imperialism, the most ferocious in the world today, is sitting on top of the volcano of the people's struggle at home and is in a precarious state.

in these ten years, large-scale mass struggles broke out successively in the united states which were unprecedented in momentum, in magnitude and in development in u.s. history. rising wave upon wave on bigger and bigger scale and occurring in succession and in coordination, the afro-american struggle against violent repression, the workers' movement, the students' movement and the struggle waged by various strata of the american people against the wars of aggression have sent the reactionary u.s. ruling circles reeling and made them to be at a loss of what to do.

starting with the 1964 struggle in harlem, new york city, the afro-american armed struggle against violent repression rolled on for years like a hurricane. by 1968, it had spread to more than 300 big and small u.s. cities. the black people's struggle sounded a new clarion call for the exploited and oppressed american people to oppose the cruel rule of monopoly capital. with the widening of the war of aggression in viet nam by u.s. imperialism, the american people's mass movement against the war also rapidly gained momentum. in october and november 1969, two mammoth nation-wide demonstrations against the war of aggression in viet nam, each with more than a million people participating, broke out. meanwhile, the u.s. progressive student movement followed suit, sweeping the main universities and large numbers of high schools throughout america. strikes, demonstrations, occupation of school buildings and other forms of struggle occurred everywhere. it was reported that student movements broke out in 524 u.s. colleges and universities in the academic year of 1969. in addition, the american workers' strike struggle also mounted steadily.

in their struggle, the american people gradually freed themselves from the fetters of "non-violence" and "reformism" and embarked rapidly on the road of using revolutionary violence to oppose counter-revolutionary violence. this was an important indication of the american people's new awakening in the 1960's. the development of the afro-american armed struggle against violent repression was particularly swift and vigorous. since our great leader chairman mao issued the "statement supporting the afro-americans in their just struggle against racial discrimination by u.s. imperialism" in 1963, the afro-americans have become further awakened. time and again they launched heroic struggles against racial discrimination. in august, 1965, the afro-americans in the watts district, los angeles, rose in struggle against the unjustifiable arrests of young afro-americans by the reactionary police. defying brute force, they seized guns to shoot back at some 20,000 armed police in a fight lasting for about ten days and

nights. in late july, 1967, the afro-americans in detroit launched a massive struggle against violent repression. thousands upon thousands of afro-americans took up arms to fight valiantly with nearly 20,000 policemen and troops called out by the reactionary authorities and set fire in more than 1,300 places throughout the city, paralyzing the entire detroit. in april, 1968, the afro-american armed struggle against violent repression swept well over 100 cities in a week, throwing many major u.s. cities into chaos. in washington, the nerve centre of u.s. imperialism, the valiant afro-americans also rebelled against the reactionary rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class. many show-windows of stores owned by white exploiters were smashed and fires broke out in some 100 to 200 places. the afro-american masses' flames of revenge even spread to the vicinity of the heavily-guarded white house and the capitol. the struggle dealt a severe blow to the u.s. reactionary rule at home and its policy of aggression abroad. former u.s. imperialist chieftain johnson was so scared that he could not sleep for several nights and was compelled to postpone his trip to honolulu to attend a meeting on the aggression in viet nam. the u.s. department of defense was also compelled to announce a temporary suspension of its plan for sending reinforcements to south viet nam.

under the influence of the afro-american armed struggle against violent repression, the students' movement and the workers' movement in the united states became more and more militant. in april, 1969, gun-carrying afro-american students of cornell university, new york state, and of voorhees college, south carolina, with the support of large numbers of white students, occupied the school buildings. in some schools, students set fire to "rotc" ("reserve officers training corps") buildings. in the workers' struggle, the strikers fought fiercely again and again with the fascist police and scab union bosses.

the spearhead of the american revolutionary mass movement became more and more explicitly directed at the u.s. social system and the home and foreign policies of the reactionary u.s. ruling circles. this was another striking mark of the american people's new awakening. a series of facts in recent years have enabled advanced afro-americans, american workers and students to realize gradually that the u.s. aggression abroad and its ruthless oppression and exploitation of the people at home have stemmed from the same root cause, and that only by destroying the imperialist system can they win complete emancipation. consequently, they have begun to combine the struggle for their own emancipation with the struggle against u.s. imperialism's reactionary policy and social system. in their struggle, the afro-americans raised such slogans as "black power", "afro-americans should fight against white racists, not against vietnamese freedom-fighters" and "our battlefield is here". the american students also advanced such slogans as "power to the people", "revolution by the young", and "organize and smash the state". in november, 1968, thousands upon thousands of american students demonstrated in washington, new york, chicago, san francisco and other u.s. cities to call on the american people to boycott the "presidential election" farce staged by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles. in january, 1969, when the new u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon was to take office, some 10,000 people took to streets in washington for a massive demonstration. they carried placards reading: "nixon's the one -- number 1 war criminal" and "billionaires rule -- nixon's their tool". scared out of his wits, nixon had to hide himself behind a bullet-proof "glass cage" to deliver his "inaugural address". this was something unprecedented in u.s. history.

in the face of the rapidly mounting american people's movement, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have stepped up the counter-revolutionary dual tactics in a vain attempt to put out the flames of the revolutionary mass movement. however, neither political deception nor violent suppression can prevent the american revolutionary mass movement from surging forward. kennedy's "civil rights plan", johnson's "war on poverty" and nixon's "new humanism" -- all these lies have been discredited. fascist suppression can only expose more fully the vulnerability of the reactionary u.s. ruling circles and their desperate struggle.

in the 1960's, marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought was disseminated more and more widely among the american people. in the afro-american struggle, some advanced people began applying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to repudiate "black capitalism" advocated by the new u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon. they pointed out that what the black people really needed is to smash the capitalist rule and end the system of exploitation of man by man. the idea of the merging of the afro-american movement with the workers' movement was being accepted by advanced black and white workers. during the big strike in the newport news shipbuilding and drydock company in july, 1967 with afro-american workers taking the lead, 20,000 black and white workers fought shoulder to shoulder fiercely against the fascist police. at present, the number of occasions of american black and white people fighting shoulder to shoulder in common struggle is increasing daily. meanwhile, more and more advanced youth have accepted the idea that the educated young people must integrate with the worker and peasant masses. they have actively joined the american workers' movement and made efforts to apply marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in their struggle.

the vigorous upsurge of the american people's movement in the 1960's was the inevitable result of more ruthless exploitation and oppression at home by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles, their intensified wars of aggression abroad, and the sharpening of class contradictions in the united states. under the frenzied fleecing by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles, the american people's tax burden will have reached an average of 1,500 dollars per capita in fiscal 1970, or more than double the amount of ten years ago. u.s. commodity prices have increased by over 30 per cent as compared with ten years ago. the real wages of the american working people have dropped incessantly while the number of the unemployed have increased steadily. the rate of unemployment among afro-americans is appalling. in the watts district of los angeles, the unemployment rate among afro-american youth reached 42.9 per cent. this could not but arouse strong dissatisfaction and resistance among the american people. confronted with a bigger forthcoming wave of the revolutionary mass movement, the panicky u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon had to admit that there is "a harvest of dissatisfaction, frustration, and bitter division" in the united states and the american people "less and less believe in government". he added that u.s. imperialism is in a "deeply troubled and profoundly unsettled time" and expressed the fear by saying that the u.s. imperialists will be unable "to control our own destiny".

as early as in 1946 our great leader chairman mao pointed out that "it will be proved that the u.s. reactionaries,

like all the reactionaries in history, do not have much strength. in the united states there are others who are really strong -- the american people." the upsurge of the american revolutionary mass movement in the 1960's has vividly borne out this brilliant thesis of chairman mao's. the american revolutionary mass movement is part of the world revolution of our era. it supports and encourages the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism and, at the same time, it has won warm sympathy and resolute support from the revolutionary people throughout the world. the american people will undoubtedly launch a bigger revolutionary mass movement and will merge with the anti-u.s. struggle of the world people to form a mighty torrent to completely submerge heinous u.s. imperialism.

## Daily Impoverishment of American People

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1970)**

tens of millions of people in the united states which claims to be the "richest" country in the world are suffering ever more seriously from poverty and hunger as a result of the increasingly ruthless exploitation and plunder of the people by u.s. monopoly capital. this is indicative of the daily decline of u.s. imperialism.

the u.s. weekly "time" has to admit that in the united states which is of "unparalleled abundance," "another nation dwells in grinding deprivation. it comprises the 29,700,000 americans ... they are the men, women and children -- black, white, red, yellow and brown -- who live below the 'poverty line.'"

the masters of the white house, one after another, have tried vainly to remove by deceitful tricks the american people's strong discontent with and resistance to the monopoly capitalist blood-suckers. consequently, john kennedy trumpeted his "new frontier", lyndon johnson glibly talked about "the great society" and "the war on poverty", and richard nixon advocated so-called "new federalism" and "new humanism". nevertheless, all these are sheer humbug. the american working people are finding their standard of living lower and lower and their sufferings greater and greater.

u.s. monopoly capital has made tens of millions of american people languishing in the abyss of unemployment and semi-unemployment and suffering from hunger and disease. for instance, lucille mcdaniel, an afro-american woman, earned 35 dollars a week as a housemaid but had to pay a house rent of 112 dollars a month. everett williams of maine, a white, lived on running a parking lot and potato-digging. he could not afford to rent a house and had to live with his wife and eight children in a rusty trailer. since his leg was broken, he missed much of the potato-digging season. in a capitalist society, unemployment means losing everything. the u.s. press is full of reports of the miserable life of the people like the two instances mentioned above.

in the united states, many old people were sacked after working for the capitalists all their lives. some are unemployed for a long time and suffer from poverty and disease; while

others eke out an extreme miserable existence in old age by living on very meagre "pensions". a retired old worker gets about 800 dollars a year. but a "conference on hunger" convened by u.s. officials recently conceded that a minimum income of 5,500 dollars is required for an american family of four. thus, large numbers of the retired old workers are thrown into the abyss of poverty and hunger.

tens of millions of american people are below the "poverty line" set by the u.s. official circles and most of them are crowded in urban slums. even the u.s. bourgeois press could not hide the fact that in the slums, "crumbling three-story apartment buildings and huge, rotted frame houses" are common, "the pervasive odor of human urine and rat droppings" can be smelt everywhere, "the bite of wind or snow through a wall of rotten bricks" can be felt, and "rats skitter across the floors at night and children play among the garbage cans."

some u.s. bourgeois journals have to admit that these poor people often have nothing to eat. some kentucky coal miners are seen eating only potato peelings for lunch. a west german bourgeois paper reported that one out of every 20 americans suffers from hunger. "they sleep with an empty stomach in the evening, get up with an empty stomach in the morning, work with an empty stomach and study with an empty stomach. all their meals a day come to no more than a bowl of porridge."

the impoverishment of the ordinary american workers and other working people are becoming graver and graver as a result of intensified aggression abroad and stepped-up exploitation and oppression at home practised by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles. according to the greatly minimized statistics published in the u.s. press, commodity prices have increased by 30 per cent and taxes have more than doubled in the past ten years as a result of the shifting by the monopoly capitalist class of its financial difficulties caused by its policy of aggression and expansion abroad and as a result of its seeking for the highest profits. the workers' real wages are steadily declining.

the u.s. press disclosed that the shadow of impoverishment has begun to loom large over well-to-do families with "medium incomes" which "have to learn new tricks every year, just to stay even." many people have to look for spare-time jobs after their working hours. but even so, many still find at the end of the year "that between inflation and taxes they are worse off this year than last". consequently, they have become more and more dissatisfied with the u.s. ruling circles. they cursed "those blood-suckers in washington" and "the affluent society" bragged about by the u.s. rulers as well as "all those dazzling statistics and ever-rising curves" they had played as an indication of "the affluent society". they said that all these "are a giant con game". some of them even stated openly that "i'd quit paying taxes tomorrow if there was someone to lead the revolt." on april 15 1969 when the u.s. federal government collected the income tax, people in a number of u.s. cities held demonstrations and meetings to protest against the ruthless extortion of the people by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles.

faced with this situation, the u.s. capitalist magazine "life" admitted recently that the "average (u.s.) citizen is furious". it said with apprehension, "there is real political dynamite in this widespread anger." the u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon has repeatedly stated in alarm that the united states faces "a social crisis".

the daily impoverishment of the broad masses of the american working people will further sharpen the class contradictions in the united states and will certainly bring about a more vigorous people's revolutionary movement in the 1970's. the more desperately the u.s. monopoly capitalist clique carries out its reactionary domestic and foreign policies, the faster it heads for its doom.

## CHINA AND USSR

### Head of Soviet Government Delegation V.V. Kuznetsov Returns to Peking from Moscow

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 2, 1970)**

v.v. kuznetsov, head of the soviet government delegation to the sino-soviet boundary negotiations, returned here from moscow today. he left peking for home on december 14, 1969.

## CHINA AND ZAMBIA

### China, Zambia Sign and Exchange Letters Concerning China's Provision Gratis of Broadcast Transmitters for Zambia

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 5, 1970)**

china and zambia signed and exchanged letters in lusaka on december 31, 1969, concerning the provision gratis of broadcast transmitters and other auxiliary equipment for zambia by the people's republic of china, according to a report from lusaka.

the letters were signed by chin li-chen, chinese ambassador to zambia, and sikota wina, zambian minister of information, broadcasting and tourism, respectively on behalf of the governments of the two countries.

the signing ceremony proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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LOCAL INDUSTRIES

## Rapid Development of Local Small-Scale Industries in Hunan

- Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, doing everything for the people"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1969)

> Of the more than 90 hsien and municipalities of Hunan, more than 80 now have their own small-scale coal mines, over 40 percent have their own chemical fertilizer plants, and every hsien has its own farm machine works and small hydro-electric power plant.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Changsha) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, doing everything for the people" the broad masses of revolutionaries and revolutionary cadres in various parts of Hunan Province have developed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, conducted mass movements in a big way, and actively developed local small-scale industries whose primary mission is to support agriculture. During the past few years the small coal mines, small chemical fertilizer plants, small machine shops, small iron and steel mills, small cement factories and small hydro-electric stations established in various localities have played a very successful role in supporting agricultural production.

People in various parts of Hunan went through violent struggles between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in their course of development of local small-scale industries. In 1958 under the illumination of the three red banners, small-scale industries in various parts of Hunan were very prosperous. But soon these local small-scale industries were ruined by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents. During the movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution the broad masses of revolutionaries and revolutionary cadres raised aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, thoroughly repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and brought about a new look to the local small-scale industries.

At present among the 90-odd hsien and municipalities, 80 hsien and municipalities have their own small-scale coal mines, over 40 percent have their own chemical fertilizer plants and every hsien has its agricultural machine shop and small hydro-electric station. In most places where there are mineral resources small-scale iron and steel mills have been set up.

In the course of development of local small-scale industries the broad masses of revolutionary workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in Hunan Province conducted mass movements in a big way, persevered in self-reliance, developed the thorough revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and overcame various difficulties. When they lacked technical know-how they learned as they worked; when they lacked equipment they made use of all available means and manufactured the equipment themselves by combining native and foreign methods.

When Liuyang Phosphorus Works was built the workers did not have a dormitory, so they stayed in a few shabby civilian houses. There was no mining equipment, so they used hammers, spades, hoes and bamboo poles. An absolute majority of the workers did not know what phosphorus ore looked like, so they learned as they worked. The workers overcame one difficulty after another and rapidly developed this small-scale phosphorus plant.

The rapid development of local small-scale industries greatly supported agricultural production. Compared with the situation before the cultural revolution this province now has nearly three times as many tractors and produces twice as much chemical fertilizer. The capacity of mechanical irrigation has been nearly doubled and electric and human-power rice planters are being introduced throughout the province.

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## Victory of Chairman Mao's Great Guideline of "Independence and Self-Reliance" Brought About the Establishment of a Group of Medium and Small Factories and Mines in Hupeh

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1969)

> Local small-scale industries, nearly all of which serve the needs of agricultural production, are prospering in Hupeh Province. There are now 124 small-scale farm machine works as against the 85 before the great cultural revolution. Three years ago there were only two factories capable of making tractors. Now there are five. Of the eight districts of the province, seven have built one or two small-size chemical fertilizer works.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Wuhan) Under the guidance of great leader Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline of "Being prepared for war, being prepared for natural disasters, doing everything for the people" a group of medium- and small-size factories and mines set up in various parts of Hupeh Province during the past few years made great contributions to the promotion of agricultural production.

Most of the newly built or rebuilt medium and small factories and mines in various parts of Hupeh Province serve agricultural production. Among them there are: Small iron and steel mills, small chemical fertilizer factories, small agricultural machine shops, small cement factories, small coal mines and small pharmaceutical plants. At present the number of district and hsien-operated small agricultural machinery manufacture and repair plants in the province has been increased from 85 before the great proletarian cultural revolution to 124. The number of factories capable of manufacturing tractors has increased from two in 1966 to five at present and the capacity for manufacturing small hand-held tractors has been increased three times as compared with 1966. Seven of the eight districts in the province now have one to two small chemical fertilizer plants of their own. People in various localities are further relying on their own efforts to build or expand a group of medium and small coal mines.

During the past three years these medium and small factories manufactured a great quantity of machines and tools needed for agricultural production as well as turned out or successfully trial-manufactured a batch of new products. Among these new products are: 40 and 20-horsepower tractors, 2 and 1½-ton motor cars, small-scale equipment for producing chemical fertilizer, portable motion picture projectors, seamless bicycle inner tubes, etc.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The fundamental way out for agriculture is mechanization." In the development of local small industries in various parts of Hupeh much attention was given to promoting the mechanization of agriculture. They used the small motor as the center and actively manufactured irrigation and processing machines to be used in conjunction with these motors. They also used the small tractor as the center and actively manufactured farming and transportation machines to be used in conjunction with these tractors. Every one of the 72 hsien throughout the province now has its own agricultural machinery manufacture and repair factory. Disposition of agricultural machinery repair networks and points is becoming more and more rational.

The vigorous development of local medium and small industries in Hupeh was a victory of Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Independence and self-reliance." Collection of funds and materials for the construction of small factories and mines in various localities as well as their designing, construction and installation were mainly undertaken by the local people under the principle of using locally available materials, adapting designs to local conditions, combining local and foreign methods, utilizing discarded materials, economizing on raw materials and construction capital.

In the movement of developing local industries in a big way revolutionary committees at all levels in Hupeh Province also paid attention to the development of machine building industries and industries which produce iron, steel, and coal so as to create conditions for the gradual establishment of a more perfect system of local industries. During the past three years in this province two small iron and steel mills have been restored and one small aluminum factory has been built. This increased the capability of the production of steel and pig iron by one and three times respectively as compared with that before the cultural revolution. The production of non-ferrous metals has also increased. Development of industries which produce raw materials created favorable conditions for the operation of the machine building industries. Among the small factories operated by the hsien before the cultural revolution only three were manufacturing a total of three types of metal cutting machines. But at present there are 17 hsien-operated small factories which can produce a total of 24 different types of metal cutting machines. They provide favorable conditions for the further equipping of medium and small factories and mines.

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COTTON PRODUCTION

## Victory of Chairman Mao's Proletarian Revolutionary Line

- A report on the production of over 100 chin of ginned cotton per mow in Hsinhsiang hsien, Honan Province

by

An NCNA correspondent and an NCNA reporter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, December 26, 1969)

Whenever Mao's proletarian revolutionary line came into dominance, cotton production in Hsinhsiang hsien, Honan Province, would go up, but whenever Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line was in the ascendant, output would fall, says the following report, which claims that since the great proletarian cultural revolution output of ginned cotton has gone up to an average of 115 catties per mow, a record figure.--SCMP Ed.

A good news of victory has come from a cotton producing area in northern Honan Province: An unprecedented bumper harvest of cotton was achieved in Hsinhsiang hsien. The average per mow output from the 115,000 mow of cotton in that hsien was 115 chin, thus establishing the highest record in the history of the hsien.

### Perseverance in Using Revolution To Command Production

Hsinhsiang hsien is located north of the Yellow River and south of T'aihangshan. This is an old cotton growing area with a history of cotton growing of over 300 years. Before the liberation per mow output of cotton was several chin and never exceeded 20 chin.

After the liberation the people in the hsien resolutely followed the road of agricultural collectivization pointed out by Chairman Mao and struggled arduously to achieve the output of 100 chin of ginned cotton per mow.

However, as a result of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's pushing forward of his counter-revolutionary revisionist black staff such as "san-tzu i-pao," "four great freedoms," "production first," "division of work takes command," etc., the output remained below 100 chin in spite of great efforts put in year after year.

Now, can Hsinhsiang achieve the output of 100 chin of ginned cotton per mow at all? And how should it be done?

At the beginning of this year the hsien revolutionary committee conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "Grasp revolution, promote production, promote work and prepare for war" with this question in mind and reviewed the history of the development of cotton production since the liberation:

The average per mow output of ginned cotton in the hsien in 1950 after the land reform was 25 chin. In 1954 when the movement of agricultural collectivization was in full swing the output was 35 chin. In 1956 after big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i ruined the agricultural collectives the output was 25 chin. In 1958 during the movement of communization the output was 69 chin. In 1961 when big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i pushed forward his "san-tzu i-pao" and "four great freedoms" the output was 34 chin. In 1966 after the great "four clean-up" movement the output was 93 chin.

Historical facts on the rise and fall of cotton production taught the hsien revolutionary committee this: Every time Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line won a victory in a great political movement output of cotton leaped forward and every time Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line interfered gravely the output of cotton dropped. The only way to develop the production of cotton rapidly is to persevere in using revolution to command production.

The practice of the struggle this year for a bumper harvest of cotton in Ch'iliying commune which was once inspected by great leader Chairman Mao is a demonstration of the perseverance in using revolution to command production in order to top the 100 chin mark.

In March the wind of spring melted the ice and snow and the time for sowing cotton was drawing nearer and nearer. Comrades of the commune said: "We must serve as pioneers of revolution and production." Thus the principal members of the commune revolutionary committee packed their bags and left for the first line of spring sowing to labor and hold study classes together with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Together with them they also conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's great teachings "Political work is the life line of all economic work" and "We must firmly grasp cotton," energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff such as "production first," "division of work takes command," etc., and consciously used Mao Tse-tung's thought to command cotton sowing. This enabled the commune to complete cotton sowing faster and better than we had done in previous years and solved the problems of close planting and healthy cotton sprouts which could not be achieved for many years in the past.

Total and thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's great guideline "grasp revolution and promote production" may give rise to very acute and violent ideological struggle. The month of June this year was a busy season for wheat harvest, autumn planting and cotton field management. When the chairman of the commune revolutionary committee T'ien Hsiu-ch'ing went to work at the lower level he discovered that some of the production brigades had stopped their study classes, revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and grasping of political and ideological work. The cadres were absorbed in production and thought only about "wheat and cotton."

The commune revolutionary committee immediately held an emergency meeting of cadres of the production brigades and production teams to deal with this situation and brought forward the question of "whether we should grasp revolution during the busy season" for them to discuss. The cadres reviewed their own thinking, compared it with Chairman Mao's teachings and consciously struggled against self-interest and revisionism. They said: To slacken the grasping of revolution is a reflection of Liu Shao-ch'i's poison of "production first" and to get busy in this manner takes us nowhere. The only way to win a double victory in revolution and production is to use revolution to command production and persevere in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to solve practical problems encountered in production.

After the pioneers solved their ideological problems a vigorous mass movement of creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and an upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production quickly emerged in Ch'ili commune. Places by the mechanical wells, wheat fields, cotton fields and courtyards were turned into classrooms for the creative study and creative application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This greatly promoted the ideological revolution of man and enabled the entire commune to complete in time the harvesting of wheat and planting of late autumn crops, do a good job in cotton field management, achieve a great bumper harvest of 135 chin of ginned cotton per mow from the 30,000-odd mow of cotton field, and become an advanced model for the hsien in the grasping of revolution and promoting production.

## Fully Developing the Subjective Initiative of Man

Whether to rely solely on objective conditions or to fully enhance the subjective initiative of man to break the record of 100 chin of ginned cotton output per mow is a struggle between the two lines of man's factor first and material's factor first.

Before the cultural revolution the hsien CCP committee carried out Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist black line such as "relying on conditions alone," "production first," etc. and said: "The frost-free period in Northern China is short and therefore it is impossible to achieve high output" and "material conditions are the key to the breaking of the record of 100 chin of ginned cotton per mow." This seriously hindered the development of productivity. During the great proletarian revolution the

people of Hsinhsiang hsien raised aloft the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, energetically repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by Liu Shao-ch'i, heightened the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and enabled themselves to understand more profoundly: Natural conditions and the quantity of chemical fertilizer and insecticide are indeed important factors for achieving a high output of cotton, but they are not the decisive factor. The decisive factor is man, not material.

In mid-July this year one-odd chih high cotton plants in the 3,700 mow of cotton fields in the nine production brigades in Hsinhsiang hsien were completely ruined by a hailstorm in 20 minutes. Faced with such a serious and rare disaster some of the people lost confidence. At this time a small handful of class enemies jumped out and made use of the situation to create trouble and engage in sabotage activities.

When there were difficulties they studied Chairman Mao's works and when there were disasters they learned from Tachai. The people of Hsinhsiang hsien who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought said heroically: "If the sky falls, we shore it up; if the ground sinks we fill it up. If providence does not want us to have our harvest, we shall insist that we have it!" A violent struggle against heaven, the earth and the class enemy began.

On the site of disaster in Lot'an production brigade the brigade revolutionary committee held a general meeting of commune members. Chairman of the revolutionary committee Lo K'ai-yün led the commune members to study conscientiously the great teaching of Chairman Mao: "At a time of difficulty our comrades must be able to see light and elevate their courage" and introduced the advanced experience of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai in fighting damages caused by hailstorms. They said: "The class enemy comes out to blow up an evil wind after we suffered from the hailstorm. In the face of such a crucial test of class struggle and production struggle we must listen to Chairman Mao, use Tachai as our example, rally our activeness and unite ourselves to face the difficulty, fight the disaster caused by the hailstorm and strive for a high output!"

His words stirred up the enthusiasm of the commune members and gave them strength. They indicated: "The hailstorm may destroy our cotton sprouts but cannot impair our revolutionary spirit. We are commune members armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought. We are capable of defeating any natural calamities, no matter how big!" The 200-odd male and female commune members did what they said and concentrated their crack force on loosening of the soil and application of manure. They started work early and got off late. They fought in the field and ate in the field. After two days' effort they loosened the soil in all the 600-odd cotton fields and applied manure on them. After a few days young sprouts began to grow anew on the bare cotton plants. This year the average output of ginned cotton in Lot'an production brigade is 180 chin per mow, an increase of 32 chin over that of last year.

In Hsinhsiang hsien natural calamities hit more than just once! In April there was a windstorm, in June a drought, in July a flood, and in August insect pests. Every time a calamity hit, the broad masses of revolutionary cadres led the commune members to fight disaster heroically and stubbornly and every grave natural disaster was defeated by the 260,000 people in Hsinhsiang hsien who were armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

## Grasping the Two Ends, Helping the Middle, and Achieving an Overall Leap Forward

In the statistics of average per mow ginned cotton output in Hsinhsiang hsien for 1968, several figures are especially conspicuous:

Ch'iliying commune: 107 chin. Tak'uai commune: 45 chin. Liuchuang production brigade: 176 chin. Chungchao production brigade: 65 chin.

Look how big the differences between these figures are! And this made the comrades of the revolutionary committee think deeply. After an analysis they thought although the problem existed below, the roots lay above. Why were the differences so big? It was mainly because the leadership grasped only the advanced without grasping the backward. They liked to go down to advanced units to sum up experience but unwilling to go down to backward units because they were afraid not to be able to produce results. In the meantime popularization of advance experience in the past was limited only to recommendations in general meetings and organization of visits which did not permit the leadership to bring the experience of advanced units to backward units to be practiced to create models of transformation of backwardness into progress. But the study of Chairman Mao's teachings on the method of thinking and the method of working enabled them to realize that the correct handling of the relation between grasping the advanced and grasping the backward is the only way to do a better job in setting the overall situation in motion.

After understanding was heightened revolutionary committees on all levels persevered in practicing the leadership method of grasping the two ends and helping the middle and used much of their energy to strengthen their leadership over backward units so as to cultivate models of transformation of backwardness to progress as they continued to do a good job in grasping the advanced. Revolutionary committees at all levels sent responsible comrades to work at backward units to transform their backwardness.

In spring this year a vice chairman of the hsien-revolutionary committee led several cadres to work at Chungchao production brigade, Tachaoying commune--a well-known backward unit. They relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants to penetrate deep and made investigations. As a result they discovered that the main reason for backwardness was disunity within the production brigade revolutionary committee, the failure of a small number of its members to take part in manual labor and their detachment from the

masses. Thus they adopted the method of holding study classes, open-door rectification and development of heart-to-heart talk activities to help the cadres in the production brigade to study and apply Chairman Mao's related teachings, struggle against self-interest, and repudiate revisionism so as to heighten rapidly these cadres' consciousness in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. In the meantime they set examples for the cadres and took the initiative to take part in manual labor which moved the cadres deeply.

This arduous and meticulous ideological and political work pushed the revolutionary committee of Chungchao production brigade forward greatly along the road of revolutionization and the situation for revolution and production in the entire brigade became better and better. This year the average per mow output of ginned cotton in the brigade was 122 chin which was almost double that of the previous year. In this way this production brigade became a model of transformation from backwardness to advancedness in Hsinhsiang hsien.

The adoption of the method of grasping the two ends and helping the middle by the revolutionary committees on all levels in Hsinhsiang hsien brought about an upsurge in the movement of comparison, learning, surpassing and helping. The backward became advanced and the advanced more advanced. A favorable situation for revolution and production emerged in many production brigades which were formerly backward. Output of cotton this year nearly doubled that of last year in many production brigades which had very low cotton output. In this hsien the number of production brigades which produced an average of 100 chin of ginned cotton per mow increased abruptly from last year's 30-odd to over one hundred.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

## Multi-National Herdsmen in Sinkiang Have Boundless Love for Chairman Mao

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Jan. 6, 1970)

loyal to chairman mao, the herdsmen of different nationalities on the vast grasslands of the tienshan mountains in sinkiang, northwest china, study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way while building up and defending their motherland. following are two examples of their achievements.

### red propagandist on grasslands

in a ravine on the palikun grasslands at the foot of the tienshan mountains, a herdsman of uighur nationality named chilinpaso has led more than 70 families of herdsmen in the locality in setting up family study classes in mao tsetung thought. with boundless love for chairman mao, he has enthusiastically popularized mao tsetung thought. he is praised by the herdsmen as "a red propagandist".

before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the arch renegade liu shao-chi and company fiercely opposed the uighurs' living study and application of mao tsetung thought and did everything they could to thwart the translation and publication of chairman mao's works in the uighur language.

at that time, chilinpaso went to urumchi and other places to buy a uighur edition of chairman mao's works and asked others to do the same, but they all failed to get the books.

during the cultural revolution mao tsetung thought has been popularized and spread on an unprecedented scale, and chilinpaso's wish has come true. when he got chairman mao's works he joyfully played a riwapur, a popular string instrument in sinkiang, and sang songs in praise of chairman mao.

since then, he has studied chairman mao's works, the revolutionary treasure books over and over. by the light of a small kerosene lamp, he often studies deep into the night. under his impetus, the herdsmen have organized mao tsetung thought family study classes and are studying chairman mao's works with growing enthusiasm. some of the herdsmen were illiterate, so chilinpaso volunteered to help the study.

while taking sheep to graze one day, chilinpaso heard some herdsmen singing feudal songs. he sensed that this was a reflection of acute class struggle. that evening he set up a mao tsetung thought study class with other herdsmen. they earnestly studied chairman mao's teachings on classes, class struggle and literature and art, and criticized the pernicious influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionism. thus they heightened their own class consciousness. chilinpaso taught the herdsmen to sing quotations from chairman mao tsetung which had been set to music and other revolutionary songs. now the whole ravine resounds with revolutionary songs. the herdsmen said happily: "although our ravine and peking are separated by mountains and rivers, the hearts of us uighur people always turn to the great leader chairman mao."

early in june of 1969, an unexpected heavy blizzard fell, and the temperature dropped to more than ten degrees below zero centigrade. several thousand newly sheared sheep were in danger of freezing. inspired by chairman mao's new instruction "unite to win still greater victories", chilinpaso and other herdsmen pledged to pool their efforts to protect the flocks and show their loyalty to chairman mao by their actions.

encouraged by chilinpaso's example, many herdsmen and members of their families took their quilts, pallets and rugs to cover the sheep to keep them warm. herdsmen pasturing the sheep on the grassland and in the ravine moved out of their tents, built fires and drove the sheep into the tents to protect them from the cold. after four days and nights of hard work they triumphed over the danger and not one of the several thousand sheep perished.

new "foolish old man" on the grassland

kazakh herdsman izatibaik has shown his boundless loyalty to chairman mao in his work of tending sheep for the collective over the past 15 years on puhsiangchiaohu grassland in the tienshan mountains. with chairman mao's three constantly read articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" as his guide, he has worked heart and soul for the collective and the revolution. he was elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought several years running.

in the spring of 1968, izatibaik was assigned to look after a herd of weak sheep. thanks to his care, the sheep grew fat and strong by autumn.

when the herd moved to its winter pasture, an unusually heavy blizzard fell. the month-long blizzard blanketed the grassland under two metres of snow. the roads were blocked and fodder was urgently needed. izatibaik and his family were cut off in the mountains.

when someone urged izatibaik to leave the grassland and his herd and hurry back to the settlement of the production team for safety, izatibaik flatly refused, saying: "when i was young i worked for the herdsowner and i suffered a lot in the old society. but for chairman mao, i would not have been emancipated. now that chairman mao has put this herd in my charge, i'll protect it with my life exclamation"

that evening, he studied chairman mao's article "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" with his wife and son. he told them: "now the sheep have nothing to eat. they'll die if we don't do something. in that case, we'll have failed to live up to chairman mao's expectations for us. the foolish old man should be our example. how would it be if all of us three dig away the snow to expose a patch of the pasture for the sheep to graze?" his wife and son thought it was a good idea.

early the next morning, the family set out with chairman mao's works in hand. reciting "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", they battled to remove the snow with spades. when they became tired, they drew fresh strength from "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". they ate cold, dry food and snow to quench hunger and thirst. their hands and feet were cracked by the biting

wind, but they were undaunted. they worked with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death for more than 20 days and removed snow from more than 400 square metres of grassland. the herd was saved. people now praise izatibaik as "the new 'foolish old man' on the grassland".

## EXEMPLARY VETERAN CADRE

### Old Revolutionary Cadre Goes to Live Among Peasants

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jan. 6, 1970)

yen feng-shen, an old revolutionary cadre in kiangsi province, east china, has made advances in revolutionizing his thinking in the year since he went to the countryside and lived among the peasants as a people's commune member. he went in response to chairman mao's great call urging vast numbers of cadres to go down to do manual labour. in this period he has studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way and modestly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

born in a poor peasant family, yen feng-shen began his revolutionary activities at the age of 14 in 1943. during the hard war years, he fought in the rural areas. he had close ties with the masses and profound class feelings for them. after liberation he was transferred to nanchang city to do leading work. under the influence of the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, he kept to his offices for a long time, divorcing himself from labour, from reality and from the masses. his revolutionary drive gradually weakened. the great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao heightened yen feng-shen's consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

in 1968 chairman mao issued the instruction "going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again". yen feng-shen made a repeated study of this instruction. he reviewed his path during the two decades and more since he had joined the revolution and recognized that chairman mao's teaching on "studying once again" was a call for re-education of the cadres by the workers, peasants and soldiers so that the cadres would maintain and carry forward the revolutionary tradition and continue making revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. he applied to go down and took his wife and children to the sunghu people's commune, hsinchien county, in kiangsi province, where they became commune members.

since going to the countryside, yen feng-shen has constantly armed himself with mao tsetung thought and consciously remoulded his world outlook with the help of the poor and lower-middle peasants. the first time he went to the rice field to weed he hesitated to go on because the cold water numbed his bare feet. but when he saw the poor and lower-middle peasants working with a will, he felt all the more the necessity of "studying once again". he made up his mind to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants, through collective physical labour, their fine qualities of farming for the revolution and of fearing neither hardship nor death. thus, in

gathering cow dung, when he found a lump too big to lift on the spade, he used his hands. ploughing in the rice field, he fell several times because he could not drive the buffalo properly, but he carried on unswervingly. he said: "i'm covered with cow dung and mud and my 'official' airs are vanishing. i'm thinking and feeling as the working people do."

when yen feng-shen was working along with the poor and lower-middle peasants on a dyke in early 1969, they found some leaks in the underground pipes and the dyke was in danger. without the least hesitation, he jumped into the water three times with the other peasants to stop the leaks. although shivering with cold, he was undaunted.

when yen feng-shen first arrived in the countryside, he thought that since he had come to be re-educated, it was enough for him to do physical labour well. later he found that a handful of class enemies attacked the system of cadre participation in physical labour to try to shake the cadres' confidence in re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants. the class struggle made him understand that the purely "physical labour view" was erroneous, for without taking part in class struggle one could not be truly re-educated. then he came to the fore of the class struggle and joined the poor and lower-middle peasants in exposing and criticizing a handful of class enemies hidden in the leading group at the basic level, thus purifying the ranks of grass-roots cadres. his experience in class struggle led him to say: "during the democratic revolution, i struggled with the revolutionary masses against landlords and despots and my mind was clear then. but after liberation i sat in an office, reading reports and signing documents, divorced from class struggle. therefore i lost the sense of the storms of class struggle. now my mind has become clear again because i am again with the revolutionary masses and carrying out heated class struggle alongside them."

after he settled down in the commune, yen feng-shen repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching that "the comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle". he remembered that in the old society, he used to eat husks of grain and wild vegetables and wore ragged clothing. in war time after he entered the revolutionary ranks, he struggled hard alongside the masses and his revolutionary will was strong. however, after he entered the city, he became a big "official"; he lived in comfort and his feelings toward the masses grew weaker.

yen feng-shen deeply realized that whether he was prepared to work hard and live plain was a question of whether he would continue the revolution. he made up his mind to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and start from the principle of diligence and frugality. he got up at dawn every day and spent the time before farm work in improving environmental hygiene. he set strict demands on himself in doing physical labour. he was among the first to go to work and among the last to return from the fields. he worked hard and lived plain like the poor and lower-middle peasants.

last year, yen feng-shen was elected vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the commune by the revolutionary masses. acting according to chairman mao's teachings, he keeps on taking part in physical labour while doing leading work. he has joined the commune members in grasping revolution and

promoting production and achieved great successes. in the struggle to transform the countryside, he works with the poor and lower-middle peasants to re-make nature by day, and studies chairman mao's works with them at night. his relations with the poor and lower-middle peasants have become more and more harmonious and his feeling for them grows. the peasants said in praising him: "since old yen settled down in our commune, his thinking and life have changed and he has become more like us."

ARMY DOCTORS

## Chinese Army Doctors Act According to "In Memory of Norman Bethune"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1970)

with chairman mao's brilliant writing "in memory of norman bethune" as its maxim, the health section of a people's liberation army unit in peking, on which the title of honour "the advanced health section serving the people whole-heartedly" has been conferred, has rendered wholehearted service to the people throughout the years by following the example of norman bethune. this title was issued by the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and approved by our most respected and beloved great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao.

following are the conclusions they have made in the living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant article "in memory of norman bethune":

our great leader chairman mao teaches us: "comrade bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people. every communist must learn from him."

these two "boundless" incisively expounded by chairman mao are an embodiment of the loyalty of revolutionary fighters to the party, to the people and to chairman mao.

throughout the years, we have made strict demands on ourselves to work according to chairman mao's teaching of these two "boundless" and done our share of work in protecting the health of the armymen and the masses.

since we removed the huge tumour from poor peasant commune member chang chiu-chu a year and a half ago, the number of patients has greatly increased. the contradictions of much work, few medical workers, many difficult cases, little experience, many operations, not enough hospital beds and so forth came up in our section. faced with this situation, the party branch organized the comrades to earnestly study "in memory of norman bethune", so that everyone might recognize that being busy is a normal phenomenon of revolution. under the extremely arduous conditions of the war of resistance against japan, norman bethune was far busier than us, but he always had a boundless sense of responsibility in his work and boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the

people. whether or not we could attain these two "boundless" was not a question of the conditions we were in but a question of whether we had a high sense of revolutionary responsibility. the comrades said: "thousands of things may change but the criterion of the two 'boundless' cannot be changed and busy as we are, we must never forget to serve the people whole-heartedly."

one day, a commune member came to our emergency room with a baby who was dying. we felt what the peasant brought us was not just a sick baby but another test for us to see whether we serve the people with a boundless sense of responsibility and with boundless warm-heartedness towards them. everyone in our section did his best to treat this sick baby of a poor peasant.

cheng chun-chieh, a health worker, volunteered to nurse the child. following chairman mao's teaching "work is struggle" and making the two "boundless" the criterion, he gave it injections and fed it medicine and milk throughout the day and night. after careful treatment and nursing for more than two weeks, the baby recovered. when we carried it back home, all the poor and lower-middle peasants in the village came out and cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" moved to tears, the baby's parents said: "chairman mao's army is of one heart with us poor and lower-middle peasants. they saved our dying child and we'll re-name our baby yung chun (supporting the army). our family will be loyal to chairman mao for generations exclamation"

over the past year and more, along with treating the armymen, we have treated people from different parts of the country. we have operated on more than 1,300 cases and cured more than 500 serious cases. we have come to realize that these two "boundless" are the communist spirit every medical worker must have. small as our hospital is, with these two, its doors are open wide to the broad masses and our work shines with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on medical and health work.

chairman mao teaches us: "i am for the slogan 'fear neither hardship nor death'". only when we attain these two "boundless" can we display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death for the revolution and the people.

in preventing and treating the people's illnesses we often use the brilliant image of norman bethune as an encouragement and a spur. bethune risked his life time and again while healing the wounded and rescuing the dying in the cause of the chinese people's liberation.

army doctor kao chia-cheng was trained in our section. during the battle to save chang chiu-chu, the peasant woman who had suffered from a tumour of 45 kilogrammes, he did a good job in settling many anesthetic problems. since then he has led a medical team to the countryside to faithfully serve the poor and lower-middle peasants despite harsh winds and rain. the people praise him as a "good doctor who serves the people".

when he went home on leave last year, he persisted in serving the poor and lower-middle peasants in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "serve the people whole-heartedly". one afternoon when kao chia-cheng had just returned from a call, he heard that an old poor peasant woman who lived more than 5 kilometres away was seriously ill. disregarding his tiredness, he immediately rushed to her home. his diagnosis

was that she had a pulmonary abscess. breathing with difficulty, she had a high fever -- 40 degrees centigrade -- and her life was in danger. he treated her immediately and after a period of careful treatment she completely recovered.

during his month's leave, kao chia-cheng made more than 500 calls on poor and lower-middle peasants. the masses said: "old kao is the poor and lower-middle peasants' good doctor."

to cure common and recurrent diseases, we experimented with a number of herbal medicines and new needle treatment. we vowed: "we would rather make one hundred tests on our own bodies than give the patients one wrong insertion." in exploring for acupuncture points, some comrades made so many tests on themselves that they could scarcely walk or sleep. some did not give up their efforts even when they had diarrhea resulting from testing the effectiveness of an oral medicine. to master the use of a new medicine for injection, other comrades gave themselves intravenous injections and their entire bodies swelled up. but they still carried on stubbornly. all these comrades said with pride: "we are not comfortable if we have not undergone hardship for the revolution. the greater our hardship the greater our happiness."

from practice, we have deeply realized that when we display the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in our medical work, we dare to risk the danger that is 99 per cent sure and have the courage to strive for the one per cent of hope, and we can struggle by all means to ensure the health of the masses; we can know what is in the minds of the masses and be concerned with what they are concerned with and we will be with them whenever they need us most; we can take the pain of the masses as our pain and their happiness as our happiness and we can go through all kinds of hardship for the sake of the people's everlasting happiness.

chairman mao teaches us: "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness and serve the chinese people heart and soul..."

last year, with the personal approval of the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party issued an order conferring on us the title of honour "the advanced health section serving the people whole-heartedly". during the past year, in accordance with chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", and by our efforts in remoulding our thinking and improving our work, we have further raised our work level in serving the people.

under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the profound content of the boundless sense of responsibility in work and boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people is enormous. with the development of the revolution, the standard for these two "boundless" has also become higher and higher. we felt deeply that only opening wide the doors of the hospital is not enough. even with the opening of the doors, the hospital is still only a point. only by going out of the hospital do we have a big area to serve. the basic question lies in helping the poor and lower-middle peasants to hold power in the field of medicine and health in their own hands and completely changing the situation of

a shortage of doctors and medicine in the rural areas. apart from training 52 doctors for two factories during the past year, we have trained "bare-foot doctors" for 27 production brigades.

in serving the people, we have a starting point but no finishing point. we are determined to make norman bethune our example and the two "boundless" our yardstick in constantly checking on our work and incessantly raising our level in serving the people.

## RELATIONS WITH TAIWAN

### Air Force Commander Wu Fa-hsien Receives Former Airmen of Chiang Gang

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1970)

wu fa-hsien, commander, wang hui-chiu, political commissar, and tseng kuo-hua, deputy commander, of the air force of the chinese people's liberation army, yesterday received huang tien-ming, former captain, and chu ching-jung, former cadet, of the air force of the chiang kai-shek bandit gang, who had crossed over with their plane, and appointed huang tien-ming deputy regimental commander of a unit of the p.l.a. air force, and chu ching-jung staff officer of a unit of the p.l.a. air force.

air force commander wu fa-hsien and the other air force leaders encouraged huang tien-ming and chu ching-jung to make efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, foster a proletarian world outlook and be p.l.a. fighters who are always loyal to the great leader chairman mao.

wearing air force uniforms of the p.l.a. with red star cap insignia and red collar insignia, huang tien-ming and chu ching-jung were very much moved. they shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "we wish our great leader chairman mao a long, long life exclamation" they pledged that under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin, they would serve the people whole-heartedly and strive for the liberation of taiwan, the sacred territory of the motherland.

present on the occasion were leading members of the p.l.a. air force headquarters including liang pu and hsia li.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Comrade Mehmet Shehu Receives Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 6, 1970)

comrade mehmet shehu, chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, received in the palace of brigades here yesterday all members of the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science and vice-minister of petroleum industry of china.

present on the occasion were adil carcani, vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania, koco theodhosi, minister of industry and mines, nesti nase, minister of foreign affairs, miti bozo, chairman of the albanian section of the joint albania-china committee and vice-chairman of the state planning commission, and kico kasapi, secretary-general of the council of ministers.

keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania, was also present.

a most cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the reception.

## CHINA AND FRANCE

### Comrade Kang Sheng Holds Talks with Delegation of French Marxist-Leninist Communists Led by Comrade Jacques Jurquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1970)

comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, today held talks with the delegation of marxist-leninist communists of france led by comrade jacques jurquet.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of proletarian internationalism.

present on the occasion were comrade wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee; comrade teng ying-chao, member of the party central committee; and leading members of the departments concerned including comrades shen chien and yang yu-heng.

after the talks, comrade kang sheng gave a dinner in honour of comrade jacques jurquet and the other comrades.

CHINA AND INDIA

## Dawn of Victory of Indian Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1970)

following is an article entitled "dawn of the victory of the indian revolution", written by the workers' commentator group of the lanchow oil refinery.

under the leadership of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) and holding high the banner "it is right to rebel against reactionaries", the indian revolutionary people are taking up arms to rebel against the reactionaries of india. from the first shot of armed struggle fired at naxalbari valley to the revolutionary action of violence in srikakulam, the spring thunders of revolution are reverberating through the vast land of india. the roaring flames of the revolutionary armed struggle that have now spread to eight states of india are raging ever more swiftly and vigorously. under the leadership of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), vanguard of the indian working class, the armed peasant masses have seized guns, foodgrains and land from the landlords, punished despotic landlords and corrupt officials guilty of the most heinous crimes and ambushed the reactionary police and landlord armed forces engaged in "encirclement and suppression". with vigour and vitality, they are carrying out agrarian revolution and guerrilla warfare in the countryside and seizing political power by armed force, thus opening up a vigorous and completely new situation for the indian revolution. the revolutionary situation in india is excellent exclamation .

to wage armed struggle and follow the road of seizing political power by armed force under the leadership of the proletariat is the only correct road that will lead the indian revolution to victory.

the great leader chairman mao teaches us: "the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war, is the central task and the highest form of revolution. this marxist-leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for china and for all other countries." the history of revolution has powerfully testified to the fact that all reactionary ruling classes in the world will never lay down their butcher knives willingly and become buddhas. only by taking up arms and embarking on the road of seizing political power by armed force can all the oppressed people and nations be emancipated. both the great victory of the october revolution and that of the chinese revolution have won on the battle field. today, so long as the indian people take up arms and wage an armed struggle, they will overthrow the four big mountains lying like a dead weight on them. they can become the master of their own country only by seizing political power with guns.

the excellent situation of the indian people's armed revolution has been created after frustrating the capitulationist revisionist line. the "parliamentary road", which has being stubbornly carried on by indian revisionists completely betraying the interests of the working class, such as namboodiripad and his ilk and the dange renegade clique with a view to hoodwinking the indian people and undermining their revolutionary cause, has been repudiated

by ever broader masses of the people. the indian revisionists painstakingly rigged up "united front" governments in kerala state and west bengal state as sinister models for "peaceful transition". but soon after their assumption of power, these revisionists came out by themselves to direct the reactionary troops and police to slaughter the revolutionary workers and peasants. by doing so, the indian revisionists stood revealed in all their nakedness before the broad masses as the ferocious accomplice of the indian reaction, and the "peaceful transition" fraud came to naught. facts have proved that deception and sabotage of the revisionists can by no means impede the advance of the indian people, but can only speed up the awakening of the people and enable them to realize more profoundly that the "parliamentary road" is impassable, absolutely impassable.

the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) has found the road to victory for the indian revolution in the arduous revolutionary struggles as well as in the historical experience and lessons. it has advanced the clear-cut line: "the only path of the people's democratic revolution is to build up revolutionary bases in the rural areas through agrarian revolution under the proletarian leadership, and subsequently to encircle the urban centres by expanding these revolutionary bases; to organize people's liberation forces from among the peasants' guerrilla forces and to lead the revolution to victory by capturing the cities." following this correct road of seizing political power by armed force, many cadres of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist) have gone deep into the countryside to do the arduous work of setting up revolutionary bases. they propagated among the peasants the great truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", organized the masses, armed them, mobilized them and brought their force into play. they conducted guerrilla warfare with the close coordination of the masses and in accordance with the concrete conditions in india. they attacked the landlords, overthrew their political power, established the preliminary red political power, repulsed the enemy's repeated "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, set up red revolutionary areas one after another and gradually built them into advanced revolutionary bases.

comrade charu mazumdar, leader of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), has pointed out: the indian working class should send its advanced elements with class consciousness to the countryside to organize and take part in the peasant armed struggle and agrarian revolution so as to exercise effective leadership of the working class over the agrarian revolution. what he has pointed out is very important. the chinese working class has a deep understanding of this. the working class is the leading class of the revolution. it must stand at the forefront of the struggle, form solid alliance with the peasants and lead and participate in their armed struggle.

being a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country, india is similar to the old china in many respects. in the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old china, the kuomintang reactionaries carried out large-scale bloody massacre of the chinese communists and the chinese people in 1927, and strangled the vigorous revolution. but the chinese communists and the chinese people were neither cowed nor conquered nor exterminated. under the genius leadership of the great leader chairman mao, we working class making use of the weak links of the reactionary forces in the rural areas, shifted the strength of struggle from cities to the countryside. holding high the great banner of armed struggle, we set up the first rural base in the chingkang

mountains. accumulating and tempering the revolutionary forces, mobilizing the masses to carry out guerrilla warfare, unfolding agrarian revolution and setting up red political power in the countryside, we persisted in the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities. finally, the single spark of revolution eventually kindled a prairie fire and we finally seized the cities, overthrew the chiang kai-shek reactionary rule, and achieved the great victory in the chinese revolution. we are convinced that under the leadership of the communist party of india (marxist-leninist), and unswervingly taking the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing the political power by armed force, the indian working class and the broad masses of the indian people will surely achieve overall victory in revolution through protracted struggle.

the revolutionary new-born forces are invincible. the revolutionary forces of india have never been so vigorous as today. the peasant armed struggle in srikakulam district of andhra state is emitting its magnificent splendour. it is dawn of the victory of the indian people and brings the hope of victory to the proletarian revolution in india. imperialism, revisionism and all reaction which lie like a dead weight on the indian people will certainly be burned to ashes by the raging flames of armed struggle. final victory surely belongs to the indian people.

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REVOLUTIONARY BALLET

## Strive for Greater Progress and Still Greater Victories

- On the increasing refinement of the revolutionary modern ballet, Red Detachment of Women

by

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of the Chinese Ballet Company

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 4, 1970)

The following article tells of "recent" revisions to the choreography, music and stage settings and lighting of the "revolutionary modern ballet" Red Detachment of Women. The revisions were made, according to the article, in accordance with Chiang Ch'ing's instructions and under her personal leadership.--SCMP Ed.

Under the close concern shown by the Party center headed by Chairman Mao with Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy and the personal leadership of the respected and beloved Comrade Chiang Ch'ing, the revolutionary modern ballet Red Detachment of Women has entered the great seventies in big strides and a completely new appearance after repeated polishing and embellishment.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Revolutionary literature and art should create all types of characters on the basis of real life and help the masses push history forward." "Our demand is for the unity of politics and art, the unity of content and form, and the unity of revolutionary political content with the most perfect possible art form."

In accordance with this great teaching of Chairman Mao and Comrade Chiang Ch'ing's instructions, and in order to bring the proletarian heroic images of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Wu Ch'ing-hua and others to a higher degree of perfection, we have repeatedly discussed the ballet in its choreographical, musical and stage art aspects and polished it again and again, thus raising it to a new level.

(1)

"The Summary of the Forum on Armed Forces Literature and Art Work Called by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing at the Request of Comrade Lin Piao" points out: "We must create the heroic image of workers, peasants and soldiers with full enthusiasm and by all conceivable means." This is the basic task of proletarian revolutionary literature and art and the guiding thought of our repeated polishing and embellishment of the revolutionary modern ballet Red Detachment of Women.

Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing is the most important hero in the whole ballet. As Party representative in the company of women fighters, he is a brilliant image of the political work personnel of our people's army. In the battlefield he is an outstanding commander and fighter who fears neither hardship nor death. He is also an outstanding representative of revolutionary martyrs. In the enemy's execution grounds he maintains his dignity unyieldingly and faces death with heroism, displaying the noble revolutionary integrity of the proletariat. To fully portray from these aspects the lofty spirit of the heroic character, we have recreated and polished, on the existing basis, the choreography and characterization of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing.

Since Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing is an outstanding representative of the political work personnel of our Army, it is necessary to depict fully his revolutionary, fine character and skill in organizing the masses, maintaining ties with them and arming them with Mao Tse-tung's thought. Starting from this point, after Wu Ch'ing-hua's airing of grievances in Scene 2 we prominently arranged a dance representing Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's exploitation of Wu Ch'ing-hua's suffering in carrying out political mobilization of the armed forces and the civilian population. After the storming of Nanfu in Scene 3 the breaking into the granary and distribution of grain by the masses was altered, so that it now takes place under the supervision of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing. The dance of the political lesson and get-together of the Army with the people in Scene 4 enhances the outstanding and stable character and choreography of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing.

Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing is an outstanding representative of the commanders and fighters of the people's army. To put into prominence this aspect of the character of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, certain movements of Peking opera are adopted on the basis of real life in Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's dance of reconnaissance in Scene 1. A series of movements representing walking at night and carrying out reconnaissance was designed, and this, coupled with his stable characterization and "stage appearance," emphatically portrays scout Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's alertness, courage, calm, and his magnificent

revolutionary ideals. In the fight of the "Interception at the Mountain Pass" in Scene 5, two sequences of military acrobatics were newly designed for Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, showing him giving a number of bandits a hard fight and representing his heroic will to overwhelm all enemies under any difficult circumstances.

Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing is also an outstanding representative of our countless revolutionary martyrs. To reveal more profoundly the lofty inner world of the revolutionary martyrs and portray more prominently their revolutionary integrity of the proletariat, we gave the execution dance in Scene 6 new treatment. We adopted the method of contrast by following violent "movement" with sudden "stillness." After a long sequence of high leaps that represent "defiance against the enemy" and while the enemy are about to push Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing to the execution platform, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing scornfully brushes off the bandit soldiers, leisurely straightens his collar that bears bright-red insignias, stretches out his right hand in front, and calmly surveys the beautiful mountains and rivers of the motherland. The "stillness" represents the magnificent communist ideals of the heroic character and his lofty spirit of sacrificing himself in order to fulfill his ideals.

Then, with a powerful turn around, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing calmly and with dignity walks to the highest part of the execution platform. At that moment, amid singing of the majestic "Internationale," he lifts his head and, standing erect, gazes far away and shouts slogans... The "stillness" represents the heroic character's revolutionary courage that defies death. It represents "the sun in the heart" of the hero, his boundless loyalty to the Party and to Chairman Mao, and his conviction that the cause of the proletarian revolution will inevitably triumph.

Like a flaming red banner, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's heroic image of a communist beckons to the millions and millions of the revolutionary people to follow the blood path of revolutionary martyrs and fight relentlessly and courageously for the liberation of mankind.

Wu Ch'ing-hua, another heroic character in the ballet, is a heroine who is still in the process of growing up. Having suffered deeply at the hands of the enemy, she cherishes a strong spirit of rebellion. Starting from this, we repeatedly recreated and refined Wu Ch'ing-hua's "Airing of Grievances" dance. The respected and beloved Comrade Chiang Ch'ing personally directed us in designing the outward appearance of the character that could clearly show the essence of her thoughts and feelings. When the company commander asks her about her wound, Wu Ch'ing-hua shows the fire of her anger against the class enemy through pulling up her sleeve and revealing the scar. Then, with her face toward the fighters of the women's company but with her back toward the audience, Wu Ch'ing-hua looks sadly at her scar. The contrast of emotions and the long sequence of choreographic idioms of "asking to be enlisted in the army" clearly and gradually delineate Wu Ch'ing-hua's strong class hatred and rebellious character.

To describe the rapid growth of Wu Ch'ing-hua under the Party's education, we designed for her part graded dances and stage appearances. In the fight of the "Interception at the Mountain Pass" in Scene 5, for example, the red flag dance was assigned to Wu Ch'ing-hua. The dance fully reveals her heroism in killing the enemy and marching forward without fear, depicts her heroic will to fight for the liberation of all mankind, and shows the tall image of a proletarian vanguard fighter.

Through repeated refinement and continuous, revolutionary artistic practice, the choreographic image of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing, Wu Ch'ing-hua and other proletarian heroes becomes increasingly clear, full-drawn, and tall. Meanwhile, the parts of the Tyrant of the South and Lao Ssu, the villains of the piece, are simplified and cut down, showing their reactionary, decadent and feeble class nature and subordinating their roles to those of the proletarian heroes.

All this marks the new step forward taken in the revolutionary modern ballet Red Detachment of Women in the perfect representation of proletarian heroes through choreography and characterization.

(2)

Music is an important integral part of ballet, a composite art form. The treatment of music in relation to choreography in ballet is a very important problem. Comrade Chiang Ch'ing has pointed out on many occasions that music must be based on the content of the stage production; it must be subservient to choreography and must serve the portrayal of proletarian heroic characters. That is the guiding thought of our creation of music for revolutionary ballet. It has thoroughly overthrown the bourgeois laws of art which rule that "Music is the soul of dance" and "Dance is an intepretation of music." It thus opens a completely new and broad way for the writing of ballet music.

In the music of revolutionary ballet the leitmotiv associated with the hero is the most important component part, the nucleus of the musical image of the hero. Therefore, the leitmotiv must be clearly defined and simple. Clear definition is necessary in order to generalize to a high degree the most typical and noblest moral qualities of the heroes. Simplicity is necessary to make the music easily understood, easily memorized, and suited to the dance.

In the recent revision of the musical score, we grasped Wu Ch'ing-hua's outstanding quality of having suffered deeply and her strong proletarian rebellious spirit in accordance with Comrade Chiang Ch'ing's instructions, and based Wu Ch'ing-hua's leitmotiv on it. Meanwhile, on the basis of Wu Ch'ing-hua's growth and her special circumstances, we made different applications and development of Wu Ch'ing-hua's leitmotiv.

In the Prelude, Wu Ch'ing-hua, daughter of a poor peasant who suffered deeply at the hands of the enemy, is locked up in the dark dungeon of the Tyrant of the South, a despot and a landlord, and is put to various

kinds of torture, but Wu Ch'ing-hua does not yield. As the curtain rises, Ch'ing-hua's leitmotiv comes out strongly from the orchestra in tutti, and this, coupled with Wu Ch'ing-hua's unyielding appearance, fully reflects her rebellious spirit of daring to defy and struggle against tyranny.

At the end of Scene 1, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing shows Wu Ch'ing-hua the revolutionary road of joining the Red Army and gives her some silver coins to help her on her way. A stream of warmth rises in the heart of Wu Ch'ing-hua. She is so moved by the incomparably deep proletarian feeling of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing that she cannot restrain her tears. The music comes to a loud chord and suddenly stops, leaving only a very soft tremolo of the strings in the background. After this sudden quiet the theme associated with Ch'ing-hua is played slowly and with deep feeling by a solo cello. This moving passage completely reveals Wu Ch'ing-hua's complex feelings.

In Scene 6 Wu Ch'ing-hua, having received education from the Party and having been tempered in revolutionary war, grows up into a resolute, courageous proletarian revolutionary fighter. So, in the battle in which the Red Army storms the enemy's lair, Ch'ing-hua's theme is played powerfully in a resolute, well-controlled and fighting style.

In the recent revision of the musical score, we have intensified in many respects the musical image of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing in order to lend even greater emphasis to the most important heroic character of the ballet.

In Scene 1 Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing appears in a palm grove in the role of a scout of our Army. To show his resoluteness and self-control, Ch'ang-ch'ing's theme is played by the highly expressive string section of the orchestra in a refreshing, bright and strong style. Then, supported in the background by a softer tremolo of the strings, a variation of Ch'ang-ch'ing's theme is played with vigor by the bassoons and the cellos in pizzicato. This shows Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's wit and determination in his role of a scout. In the "Execution of Ch'ang-ch'ing" sequence in Scene 6, when Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing goes to his own execution with righteousness and dignity, the "Internationale" is sung loudly and majestically by a chorus, showing the strength of great communist ideals, singing the praise of the noble qualities of a communist fighter, and thoroughly unfolding Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's inner world where "losing one's head doesn't matter so long as communism is true."

In the "Briefcase" sequence in Scene 5, to show Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's noble quality of revolutionary heroism in trying to cover the movement of the armed forces in safety with complete disregard for his own personal safety and Wu Ch'ing-hua's heroism and courage in fighting against the enemy to the end, we placed the two themes together one after the other, in accordance with Comrade Chiang Ch'ing's instructions. Ch'ang-ch'ing's theme is played by the brass section in an heroic manner and broadly, while Ch'ing-hua's theme follows with the strings playing vigorously and with gusto. The music perfectly reveals the inner world of the two heroic characters under special circumstances.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Let the ancients serve the moderns and the foreign serve the Chinese" and "Set aside the old to make way for the new." For the purpose of making music better representing its revolutionary political content and serve the creation of heroic characters, the old way of organizing Western symphony orchestras is inadequate. It is necessary to make revolution, introduce new things, and boldly break all foreign rules.

In the recent revision of the musical score of Red Detachment of Women, we have added to the Western symphony orchestra Chinese folk instruments and percussion instruments used in Peking opera, lending it a rich national color.

At Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing's appearance in Scene 1 and Wu Ch'ing-hua's reconnaissance patrol in Scene 3, we have added to the orchestra a percussion section of Peking opera instruments (small drum, small gong and small cymbals) and adopted a peculiar way of using the small gong and drum of traditional Peking opera. In this way we have not only intensified the mood and atmosphere of walking at night, but also managed to reveal the spiritual aspect of the heroes.

In the airing of grievances by Wu Ch'ing-hua in Scene 2, when the company commander asks Wu Ch'ing-hua why she is wounded and bruised all over her body, the hatred that has been suppressed in herself bursts forth like an active volcano. At that moment a quick, stormy tattoo on the small drum accompanies Wu Ch'ing-hua's resolutely pointing an accusing finger in front. This is a prelude to Wu Ch'ing-hua's angry denunciation of the Tyrant of the South. The use of the small drum here reveals Wu Ch'ing-hua's deep suffering and hatred and her rebellious class character.

In the dance of the Li people in Scene 3, in order to expose more fully the wolfish character of the Tyrant of the South in freely assaulting and molesting young girls of the Li nationality and depict the tragic circumstances of the people of Hainan Island, we have added to the orchestra a special reed instrument, lu sheng, a folk instrument of the Li nationality. In the "distribution of grain" sequence we have added another folk instrument, a kind of trumpet, which is characteristic of native festivity. It enhances the joy of the people after the Red Army took Nanfu and distributed grain from the granary to them. Use of folk instruments and percussion instruments of Peking opera has greatly increased the expressiveness of the Western symphony orchestra, giving it "a Chinese style and Chinese character that is liked by the common Chinese people."

(3)

In accordance with Comrade Chiang Ch'ing's instructions, we have also made full use of stage art and other artistic means in the recent revolutionary practice of refining and polishing Red Detachment of Women, so as to better represent the heroic characters.

In matters of costume, we have laid emphasis on color arrangement. In the "Rain Cape Dance" during a get-together of the Army and the people in Scene 4, for instance, the costume is mainly white and cream, which heightens the effect of the neutral color. This greatly enhances the bright-red insignias on the collar and sleeves of Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing and other heroes, and also makes the whole color scheme more harmonious. In Scene 3, when Wu Ch'ing-hua and a comrade-in-arms go on a reconnaissance mission deep in the tiger's lair, her costume is changed to one of brilliant red, thus highlighting all the more Wu Ch'ing-hua's image.

We have also made some alterations in the settings and the lighting. At the end of "Interception at the Mountain Pass" in Scene 5, Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing is unfortunately wounded while covering the retreat of his comrades-in-arms, and he fainted. At that time the whole scene is covered in smoke and dark clouds are represented by dark drapes overhead. The enemy, moving warily onto the scene, surround the still unconscious Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing. When Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing comes to, angrily pushes aside the enemy soldiers, and, standing on a hill-top, gazes angrily at the Tyrant of the South, a bolt of lightning flashes across the sky, dispelling the dark clouds. The storm of revolution has arrived, and the man-eating old society is going to crumble. Lit up by the flash of lightning, the heroic Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing stands towering like a bronze statue of some god, very tall and very beautiful.

Stage art in Scene 4 plays an important role in showing Wu Ch'ing-hua's receiving education from the Party. As the curtain rises, Party representative Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing gives Wu Ch'ing-hua and other members of the detachment of women a political lesson against a colorful background of morning mist. The red light through the morning mist illuminates Wu Ch'ing-hua and the women fighters, but Mao Tse-tung's thought illuminates their hearts. When, under the Party's education and after ideological struggle, Wu Ch'ing-hua realizes the brilliant truth that the proletariat can ultimately liberate themselves only by first liberating the whole of mankind, the whole stage is brilliantly lit to show the movements of the dancers. The backdrop becomes a blue sky with some white clouds, suggesting a fine sunny day. The change of lighting represents in real life a change of time from morning to noon. More important, however, it also represents Wu Ch'ing-hua's increased proletarian consciousness under the education of the Party and the establishment of her great ideal of fighting all her life for the liberation of the whole of mankind.

After the execution of Ch'ang-ch'ing in Scene 6, the Red Army storms the lair of the Tyrant of the South with tremendous force. There are now no dark clouds in the sky--they are dispelled by intense sunlight as the Village of the Palm Grove is liberated. The sunlight of Mao Tse-tung's thought now lights up the hell on earth over which the Tyrant of the South has ruled for so many years. The people, oppressed and enslaved for generations, now stand up on their own feet and become their own masters. The sunlight and the colorful morning mist reveals the infinitely bright future of the liberated area.

Under the illumination of the light of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art and Comrade Chiang Ch'ing's personal leadership, the proletarian literary and art revolution is developing in a forward direction with vigor. A look at the world and at the future shows the infinite splendor of the future of the revolution. We have the determination and the confidence to undertake an extremely glorious and great enterprise never before undertaken by our forefathers. We will forever hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, continue to make revolution unceasingly, and strive to make still greater progress and still greater victories!

* * *

EXEMPLARY COMMUNE

## Shanghai Commune Transforms Low-Lying Land into Fertile Fields

(NCNA-English Jan. 7, 1970)

in line with the great leader chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the hsinwu people's commune of sungchiang county on shanghai's outskirts worked hard for more than two years to transform over 1,000 hectares of poor low-lying land into stable and high-yielding fertile fields irrespective of drought and water-logging. in 1969 they had an excellent harvest with an output of 7.5 tons of grain and 0.9 tons of ginned cotton per hectare.

the hsinwu people's commune is located near the whangpoo river. 1,000 of the commune's 1,930 hectares of farmland lie lower than the river. when there is heavy rain the land would be water-logged. with rivers criss-crossing the farmland, the commune members had to wade across six or seven rivers to reach their fields. this made ploughing difficult.

guided by chairman mao's brilliant teaching on "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle", the commune's poor and lower-middle peasants launched a fight during the great proletarian cultural revolution to transform the low-lying land. working hard for over two years, they completed the project. they dug 23 water-ways twelve to sixteen metres wide, main canals, branch canals and drainage ditches totalling 156 kilometres in length. at the same time, they filled in old water-ways that lowered efficiency. they moved 1,300,000 cubic metres of earthwork. all this helped lower the water table.

the big project to transform the low-lying land proceeded in the fierce struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies. in 1966 they began to carry out chairman mao's great strategic principle: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." the revolutionary cadres of the commune, in conformity with the wishes of the poor and lower-middle peasants and natural conditions in the locality and by learning from the experience of other places in transforming lowland, put forward a plan for improving the low-lying land. but this plan was opposed by those who had conservative ideas. they said: "you can't reach an output of over 7.5 tons per hectare, unless you weigh in the rice stalks." the poor and lower-middle peasants retorted: "the tachai brigade conquered mountains, so we can conquer water. transforming lowland is beneficial to the revolution. no matter how hard and tiring the work we'll do it."

when the construction entered an important stage, the agents in shanghai of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi whipped up the evil trend of counter-revolutionary economism. the handful of class enemies also carried out disruptive activities.

following chairman mao's great teaching "grasp revolution, promote production", the poor and lower-middle peasants firmly remained at their posts on the construction site. they waged

a tit-for-tat struggle against counter-revolutionary economism by a high tide of revolutionary mass criticism.

armed with the invincible mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants brought their wisdom and talent into full play and surmounted every difficulty in the course of construction. since they had no trained surveyors, the poor and lower-middle peasants organized a contingent of their own. without tape measures and other devises, they made do with straw ropes and bamboo poles painted with markings. they finished the surveying quickly.

when construction began, it started raining and the river froze. but the poor and lower-middle peasants defied the cold and continued their battle against nature. they declared heroically: "cold and rain cannot shake our revolutionary will and the frozen earth is not as hard as our determination to transform the low-lying fields exclamation"

in this struggle, a large number of pace-setters with the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death came to the fore. deputy company leader of the militia li mu-chin led 17 members of the youth shock brigade in jumping into the icy water to fill in a breach caused by tidal water from the whangpoo river when they were digging a waterway. after more than two hours of intense work, they succeeded in filling in the breach.

ADVANCED COLLECTIVE

## Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Brings Profound Changes to Northeast Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jan. 8, 1970)

initiated and led by the great leader chairman mao, the great proletarian cultural revolution has opened up a new era for china's hundreds of millions of people to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and this has brought tremendous changes to china's new socialist villages. this has been shown by the successful experience of the chienchangpao production brigade in penchi county, liaoning province, an advanced collective. in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

prior to the great cultural revolution, the brigade had to get grain and borrow money from the state every year. grain output rapidly increased during the great cultural revolution and reached 500 tons in 1969, two and a half times that of 1966. the village now has surplus grain.

but the poor and lower-middle peasants have gained far more ideologically than materially. they have given prime importance to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, using mao tsetung thought to foster devotion to public interest. thus more and more people imbued with the communist spirit and utterly devoted to the revolution and the collective have come to the fore.

because of the obstruction and sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents, the poor and lower-middle peasants were unable to get chairman mao's instructions before the great cultural revolution and the whole brigade only had one copy of chairman mao's works. the storm of the great cultural revolution brought about the dissemination of mao tsetung thought throughout the brigade.

the chienchangpao cadres take the lead in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought -- they are always the first to study and apply it. by doing this, they serve as examples to the poor and lower-middle peasants.

sun yu-fu, leader of the second production team, not only has taken the lead in study but also has arranged for his whole family to study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way. throughout the four seasons, he always thinks of and toils for the collective. although his house has leaked for more than a year, he has not taken the time to repair it. on the first day of the spring festival, while commune members were eating meat dumplings at home, he took the lead in getting all his family to collect manure for the collective. he was afraid the beans that had been harvested in autumn would be damaged if they lay about. he got his family up at midnight to go to the mountain some four kilometres away to carry them back.

the peasants praise him: "our old production team leader is a willing ox for the people and a pace-setter in working heart and soul for the collective."

the old and young in this locality, ranging from those in their sixties and seventies to seven-year-olds, are now studying chairman mao's works hard.

poor peasant woman li su-chin, who is in her sixties and lives in a gully some two kilometres from the production brigade, has to cross a mountain and a river to get to the production brigade. braving cold wind and snow in winter, she came to every lecture which guided the study of chairman mao's works. she said: "mao tsetung thought is precious to the revolution. we can't get on for a moment without it. so long as we have mao tsetung thought we can stamp out difficulties, no matter how great they are."

the production team did not assign work to 69-year-old poor peasant wang chih-chia because people felt that he needed proper rest due to his age. but he said: "i can't be a half-way revolutionary. i must carry the revolution through to the end exclamation" he kept himself busy all day long. the sluice gate was damaged when it was time to get water into the rice fields in the spring. while the peasants were worrying about what to do, he brought a spare sluice gate which he had made long beforehand. even before spring was over he had already thought of summer hoeing and went to the mountain some three kilometres away to cut wood to be used as handles for hoes for summer hoeing. when the peasants praised him as "the collective's red housekeeper", he said: "chairman mao's three constantly read articles have filled me with more enthusiasm and guided me to think of and work for the collective. ever since i studied these articles, i have always had chang szu-teh, norman bethune and 'the foolish old man' in my mind, and they have shown me the direction and filled me with inexhaustible energy."

boys and girls in the locality have organized teams of "red children". like red flowers, all of them turn to the sun.

the study of chairman mao's works, the older generation's recollections of their family histories which were full of suffering before liberation, and collective productive labour -- all this has instilled the spirit of the proletariat deep into their hearts.

some people now often carry back the firewood that has been cut by the production team the same evening. when some ears of rice are left on the road some people bring them to the threshing grounds without letting others know about it. some people gather over 200 carts of manure for the production team in a winter. all these things are done by the "red children". when asked why they do this, they replied: "chairman mao has taught us 'study well and make progress every day' exclamation"

with mao tsetung thought going deeply into people's hearts, family relations have changed. families run study classes, and revolution takes place. the old family life of gossiping about daily trivials has disappeared. a new type of socialist family relations with members helping each other in political and ideological progress have emerged.

poor peasant wu hsiu-chin used to think too much about household affairs. in the family study class, daughter helped mother study the three constantly read articles by chairman mao and understand the life of norman bethune, who made light of travelling thousands of miles to help the chinese people in their war of resistance against japan. wu hsiu-chin came to realize that it was not right for her to think only of her family but that she should devote her love and energy to the collective and concern herself with affairs of state and the revolutionary cause of the people of the world. she had her children teach her chairman mao's writings every day; the more she studied, the more clear-sighted she became.

her husband yu ching-shan is a production team leader. once when he was confronted by difficulties in his work, he thought of leaving the leadership. finding this out, wu hsiu-chin immediately organized a family meeting to fight self and criticize revisionism. she criticized her husband at the meeting for forgetting the suffering of the past and quoted chairman mao's teaching: "don't rest on your laurels, make new contributions." stirred by the remembrance of the family history, one of sufferings under oppression and exploitation, yu ching-shan pledged with tears in eyes: "i will serve the people whole-heartedly and entirely, be a willing ox for the people and pull the cart of revolution all my life." he has lived up to his pledge. wu hsiu-chin, who today heads the "march 8" women's shock brigade, has been elected vice-chairman of the production brigade's revolutionary committee and works diligently for the collective.

the changes in wu hsiu-chin's family mirror those of many other families in the brigade. in every family, the person who speaks in conformity with mao tsetung thought is listened to, whether he is young or old. of the 198 households, 33 have been cited as "red families".

the great leader chairman mao teaches: "the magnificent ideological and political flowers will eventually result in rich economic fruit. this entirely conforms to the law of

development." through the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants have displayed unusual revolutionary enthusiasm and created one wonder after another in grasping revolution and promoting production.

about 100 members of the "iron girls" brigade got up at three o'clock every morning and went to a wood in the mountain several kilometres away to get fertilizer for the collective. they filled their baskets with rotting leaves they dug out from under a thick layer of snow. never complaining about hardship and tiredness, they went up and down the mountain, covering some 40 kilometres a day. they stumbled on the slippery paths and stood up again, braving the howling wind, their plaits covered with ice and their clothing soaked with sweat. they carried back countless basketfuls of leaves to the brigade on their shoulders, 200 tons in all throughout the winter. this provided adequate fertilizer for the spring ploughing.

the brigade had very thin soil and most of its 110 hectares of farmland was covered with sand and rocks. the only way to increase grain output was to improve the soil and build farms like that of the tachai brigade.

the whole brigade, including children and old people, plunged into the battle to change the land, clearing away rocks and sifting the sand. people hurt their fingers, but they sang out the song: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory". the fight continued for a whole winter and spring. more than 11,000 cubic metres of rocks were removed from 60 hectares of land. the low yielding land was transformed into highly productive fields.

last august, serious insect pests threatened the growing paddy rice. the commune members seized every moment to battle against the pests. sun kuang-pin, deputy leader of the third team, worked two days and nights in the water to spread insecticides. the odour made him dizzy, and his legs were blistered. but he said: "the insects are just like imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries. clear them out exclamation" after ten days and nights of hard struggle, they had destroyed the insects and achieved a good paddy rice harvest.

it was by this spirit of fighting hard that the brigade raised its per hectare grain output from 1.95 tons in 1966 to a record 4.5 tons in 1969.

RURAL MEDICAL SERVICE

## Doctors and Nurses Settle in East China Countryside

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Jan. 8, 1970)

In response to the great leader chairman mao's call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", many doctors and nurses have left the cities in the east china province of kiangsi to settle in the countryside. studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, they earnestly accepted re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and served them whole-heartedly in the past year. the poor and lower-middle peasants call them "good doctors sent by chairman mao" and say that "their hearts are closely linked with ours."

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "attention should be paid to re-educating the large number of college and secondary school graduates who started work quite some time ago as well as those who have just begun to work."

in line with this great teaching by chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants in kiangsi province have carried out deep-going and meticulous work to educate the medical workers who settled in the countryside. they have denounced the injustice of the old society and scathingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work pushed by the arch renegade liu shao-chi which caused the countryside to lag behind in the development of medical facilities. the denunciation and criticism have raised the medical workers' consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and there has been a profound change in their thinking and feelings.

doctor yu chung-fu, who settled in the chiaotou production brigade of the fengkang people's commune in yihuang county, formerly worked at the number three hospital in the city of nanchang. for a long time he had been divorced from the worker and peasant masses, unaware of their feelings and showed no concern for their health. on a few occasions when patients coming for medical treatment arrived a few minutes after the registrar's office had closed, he refused to treat them.

since settling in the countryside with his whole family, yu chung-fu has been re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and rid himself of the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this has brought about a tremendous change in his thinking and feelings.

in the past months there have been times when he worked 24 hours on end in order to take care of patients. to save a child in critical condition, he sucked out phlegm from the child's throat.

yu chung-fu had been a doctor in a big city hospital for 13 years but he had never given an injection, cleaned bed pans or even given an enema. now he does work such as these, which he had never done before. once, an elderly poor peasant needed an enema badly since purgatives had been ineffective. but no apparatus for giving an enema was on hand. to relieve the patient of his pain, yu chung-fu used his finger to remove the excrement from the patient bit by bit.

peng feng who settled in a production brigade in october 1968 was the former director of a commune clinic. born in a labouring people's family, he was poisoned by the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and had tried to run the clinic along the lines of a city hospital, going in for a "large-scale", "modern", "all-round" and "regular" undertaking. he had also taken on the bad habit of behaving like an "official". he seldom treated sick poor and lower-middle peasants. after he had settled in the brigade, poor and lower-middle peasants helped him recall the past misery and compare it with the happy life today and to "fight self, criticize revisionism", thereby enhancing his class consciouness and strengthening his feelings for the working people. since then he has not hesitated to walk dozens of kilometres to bring medicine to the homes of poor and lower-middle peasants. in saving patients who were seriously ill, he often stayed by their side all night. he cleared out his bedroom and kitchen and turned it into a sick ward and an operating room, while he himself lived in a small and damp room. during the busy harvesting and sowing season last summer, his kidney stone gave him trouble again and there was blood in his urine. but he endured the acute pain and kept on treating the poor and lower-middle peasants.

young doctor liu ta-chien went to live in a deep mountain valley in tehhsing county. after being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, he studied and applied the three constantly read articles by chairman mao in a living way and has been treating poor and lower-middle peasants heart and soul. he has become a doctor who is close to the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

late one evening last august, he went to see a child who had toxic dyspepsia. on the way he was bitten by a poisonous snake and his foot immediately swelled up. the two poor and lower-middle peasant commune members accompanying him were anxious to get another doctor to treat his bite. who should be treated first, the child or himself? at this crucial moment of the struggle between public interest and self interest, liu ta-chien decided: save the child exclamation giving his wound some temporary treatment, he walked on, enduring great pain. he had only gone a short distance before he could no longer walk another step. his two companions carried him to the child's house. it was already midnight when they arrived. the child, who was breathing with difficulty, was in a critical state. liu ta-chien gave the patient emergency treatment. he stayed with the child till six the next morning when the child was out of danger. only then did he tend his own wound.

in the past, without an x-ray machine and microscope, a physician could not treat diseases, while a surgeon could not perform an operation without a blood-bank and assistants. but the medical personnel settling in the countryside broke with such old conventions through their practice in the past year. they acquired the profound understanding that so long as they whole-heartedly served the poor and lower-middle peasants, they were able to master the skills in serving the peasants. conditions could be created, techniques mastered and difficulties overcome.

a thoracic surgeon-in-charge of the anti-tuberculosis centre of kiangsi province settled in the chiping people's commune in tungku county and worked in the commune clinic. at first, he was contemptuous of the poor and simple equipment

and lack of assistants in the clinic, and feared that there would be no scope for him to display his ability. the local poor and lower-middle peasants patiently educated him. gradually, he built up feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants and took an active part in the prevention and treatment of their diseases. the grandson of a veteran worker had a putrid empyema pleurae. the child was on the point of death when he reached the clinic. a great deal of discharge had amassed in his chest and he was in a state of toxicosis. an immediate pleuracotomy was imperative. but there was not enough apparatus for a pleural operation in the clinic. the surgeon and other medical personnel in the clinic studied and applied chairman mao's works in a living way and bitterly criticized the theory of "weapons decide everything". using the existing apparatus, he opened the chest of the patient and drained off the empyema. the operation was successful. the overjoyed veteran worker said: "my son also suffered from this disease before the great cultural revolution and died because of the shortage of doctors and medicine. it was the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on medical and health work that killed my son; now, it is our great leader chairman mao's proletarian line on medical and health work that has saved my grandson." when the time came to leave the clinic, this veteran worker took his grandson in front of a portrait of chairman mao and shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

greatly educated by this incident, the surgeon came to understand the truth that so long as one was guided by mao tsetung thought there was no difficulty that could not be overcome and that the countryside was not a place where one could not give play to his talents but a place where he could develop them to the full.

the medical workers who settled in lienhua county at the foot of the chingkang mountains knew almost nothing about medicinal herbs in the past. but after they came to the villages they learned from the "barefoot doctors" and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and, as a result of diligent study, some are now able to identify over 200 kinds of frequently used herbs. disregarding possible danger, they tested the effects of these herbs by using them on themselves. through research in the past year, they have not only acquired the skill of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants, but, most important, have tempered themselves in their determination to serve the workers and peasants.

through ideological remoulding over the past year, broad sections of the medical workers settling in the rural areas have deeply realized that the vast countryside provides the best classroom for them to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants. they have said: "the poor and lower-middle peasants need us, but we need the poor and lower-middle peasants even more. the poor and lower-middle peasants have cured us of our ideological diseases and we now can serve them still better."

EXEMPLARY DOCTOR

## Doctor Wholeheartedly Serves Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 7, 1970)

doctor kuai lien-ching of the chinglin people's commune in kiangsu province, east china, is praised by the local poor and lower-middle peasants as "a good doctor sent to us by chairman mao".

kuai lien-ching was born in a poor peasant family. in response to chairman mao's great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", he left the disease prevention station in tanyang county and settled down in the rural people's commune in march last year. he was elected by the commune members an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought because of his conscientious efforts in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, earnestly accepting re-education by the poor and lower-middle peasants and working whole-heartedly to treat the sick and prevent diseases.

kuai lien-ching graduated from a medical college in 1961. he saw that the nearby countryside was short of doctors and medicine because of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work pushed by the arch renegade liu shao-chi before the great proletarian cultural revolution. taking his medical kit along, he went to the countryside twice on his own initiative to treat the poor and lower-middle peasants and prevent diseases. but his efforts were obstructed by the party persons taking the capitalist road in the area and bourgeois technical "authorities".

the great proletarian cultural revolution smashed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work and enabled kuai lien-ching to take the road of integrating himself with the poor and lower-middle peasants. he decided to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, and took the treatment of every poor and lower-middle peasant as a good opportunity for being re-educated and remoulding his old ideology.

kuai lien-ching returned home at 3 a.m. after seeing a patient, but as he was already in bed, another poor peasant came to ask him to pay a house call. without hesitation, he went to the patient's home. although he had no sleep all that night, he worked in the out-patient clinic as usual the next day.

during a consultation, a blind old man who was partly paralysed, denounced the arch renegade liu shao-chi and his agents for their crimes in pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work. this was a profound education to kuai lien-ching in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. the old man told kuai lien-ching that he had gone to a hospital for treatment but bourgeois technical "authorities" rejected his case on the pretext that it was "hopeless". indignantly, the old man said: "those bourgeois doctors live in high buildings in the cities and eat what we poor and lower-middle peasants grow, but they won't serve us exclamation" he asked kuai lien-ching to cure his paralysis so that he could contribute his share to building socialism. following chairman mao's teaching

"serve the people whole-heartedly", kuai lien-ching went to the old man's home every day to give him the new needle-treatment, and the old man was cured within ten days or less. grasping kuai lien-ching with his once paralysed hand, the old man shouted with great emotion: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

acting on vice-chairman lin's instruction, kuai lien-ching has persisted in making a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles, studying them as maxims and using chairman mao's teaching on serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" to guide his work.

during one medical tour, kuai lien-ching encountered a poor peasant who had tuberculous arthritis and osteomyelitis and had been bed-ridden for a year. he had gone to the hospital, which failed to relieve him. twentyone-year-old wu yu-fang told kuai lien-ching how eagerly he wanted to be well again so he could contribute his youth to the socialist construction of the motherland and to supporting world revolution. deeply moved, kuai lien-ching was determined to abide by chairman mao's great teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people", and use the new needle-treatment to help him.

kuai lien-ching lacked experience in treating these diseases. rather than making an incorrect insertion, he was willing to endure some pain and find the correct place on his own body as a result of careful treatment, wu yu-fang's diseases were cured.

living in the chinglin people's commune, kuai lien-ching firmly puts into effect chairman mao's policy "put prevention first." while making medical rounds and during his free time, he has made extensive investigations into the diseases found throughout the commune and listed the common infectious diseases. he has given talks to the masses to mobilize them to combat disease and improve the people's general health.

schistosomiasis was once rampant in chinglin commune. to put into effect chairman mao's great instruction "schistosomiasis must be eliminated", kuai lien-ching, under the leadership of the county and commune revolutionary committees, organized a mao tsetung thought study class. he invited poor and lower-middle peasants who had schistosomiasis to relate what great harm the disease caused. the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work was exposed and criticized in this way. effective methods were worked out to wipe out all disease-carrying snails in the area.

over and above all this, kuai lien-ching has trained 33 "barefoot doctors" and over 200 health workers. in this way power of rural health and medical work is being held firmly by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

IRRIGATION CANALS

## Happiness Canal Excavated by Relying on Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jan. 8, 1970)

guided by our great leader chairman mao's principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle, the revolutionary people in wanchuan county, hopei province, north china, during the great proletarian cultural revolution have excavated a 50-kilometre-long canal that runs through the county. the canal brought 60 per cent of the farmland of the county under irrigation. boats can sail on it in summer and when it is frozen in winter trucks can use it as a road.

wanchuan county near the great wall is rolling country. since ancient times there has been drought nine years out of ten. after liberation the poor and lower-middle peasants raised the proposal that a canal be dug to bring in water from the tungyang river. but the local agents of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi raved: "to imagine that little wanchuan county could excavate such a big canal is fantastic." thus they stifled the enthusiasm of the masses. in the great socialist education movement, the revolutionary masses thoroughly condemned the crimes of the handful of capitalist-roaders. encouraged by chairman mao's great call "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation" the people throughout the county set to dig the canal. they expressed their firm determination in these words: "we will fulfil our dream that generations left unrealized."

over 2,000 of the county's militiamen arrived at the construction site in november 1965 to take part in building the canal. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, supported by a mao tsetung thought propaganda team of the chinese people's liberation army, they shattered the criminal manoeuvre of the class enemies to sabotage the project, and a high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production resulted.

the first section of the project was crucial. according to the design made by several "experts" sent from the higher authorities, a 400-metre dam was to be built with rocks and cement along the middle course of the tungyang river to divert the river water to irrigate the farmland. the poor and lower-middle peasants rejected the design because it required a large amount of investment and materials. the "experts" said threateningly: "we'll have nothing more to do with the project. let's see how can you tackle with it." the militiamen proudly replied: "we can do the job better without your interference. we have hands and we can work miracles exclamation".

helped by the p.l.a. men, the poor and lower-middle peasants, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians formed a "three-in-one" designing group consisting of members selected from among them. the group studied the three constantly read articles of chairman mao over and over, and asked the masses to put forward their opinions and suggestions. on the basis of the suggestions of the masses, the group worked out new blue-prints for the canal. it decided to level the hill in the middle of the river and build at the foot of the hill two water inlet gates to lead the river water into the canal and four scouring gates to be the outlets of the sand, and build a overflow dam across the river to dam up the water.

braving the freezing cold of winter and disregarding snowstorms, the militiamen displayed the dauntlessness of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" mentioned by chairman mao in his article. the hill in the middle of the river was levelled.

the militiamen came up against another difficulty when they began building the overflow dam across the river. according to the bourgeois technical "authorities", such a dam could only be built with high quality rocks which would have to be brought from 100 kilometres away. they alleged that rocks like these could not be found in wanchuan county. the militiamen learned that it would cost the state 540,000 yuan to buy 30,000 cubic metres of rock and from this far-off place, and with the cost of transport added it would amount to a million yuan. they were furious and said: "this means wasting state funds. there must be rocks in our own county that we could use."

old poor peasant chang en-chou immediately took the militiamen out to look for rocks. they searched high and low in the bitter cold, crossing rivers and more than 30 hilltops, but the rocks they found were far from standard because of long years of weathering. so they set about digging into the rocky mountain and finally got very hard granite at a depth of five metres. using their own money, they then bought hammers and anvils. the 200 militiamen, who learned while working, took only one week to learn quarrying and completed their work ahead of schedule.

sending building material up the dam being built became more and more difficult, and installing a 15-ton scouring gate at the sluice was even more difficult. someone suggested renting a crane, but the builders refused and pledged to install the gate through their own efforts. six young people, including one who had worked for a year as an electrician's apprentice, started to design and make a crane. completing it after working for four days and nights, they were able to install four 15-ton scouring gates on the 12-metre-high sluice.

tiger cliff was the site of one of the canal's most difficult projects. this sheer cliff juts to the sky and looks down into a deep chasm. it was necessary to dig a big canal through it in order to get water through. the militiamen climbed up a tall ladder and inscribed on the precipice the huge characters: "cut mountain and build canal with a will as strong as the foolish old man's". deputy company commander wang ching-shang and one of the members of the militia pang hua-lin formed the first shock group. with hammer and chisel and suspended by a rope, they worked on the cliff face. the first blasting hole they drilled served as the initial foothold for the overall conquest of tiger cliff. other shock brigades arrived and they all worked on various sides of the cliff. it took them only three weeks to vanquish the cliff.

the big 50-kilometre-long canal which crosses 110 ridges, 89 deep valleys and six sandy rivers and runs from one end of the county to the other end was completed recently. at the inauguration ceremony, the peasants sang and danced to the beating of drums and gongs and shouted again and again: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

EARTHQUAKE

## Strong Earthquake Hits Part of Yunnan; United and Confident, Armymen and Civilians Combat Disaster

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jan. 8, 1970)

a strong earthquake with a shock of seven magnitude occurred in the area south of kunming in yunnan province, southwest china, at 01:00 hours on january fifth, 1970.

led by the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee and local revolutionary committees at various levels and helped by the people's liberation army, the people in the affected area are successfully combatting the disaster and organizing relief work in the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death.

the central committee of the communist party of china sent a cable of sympathy to the people of the affected area immediately after the earthquake occurred, conveying to them the profound solicitude of the great leader chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao, and advancing effective measures against the disaster.

the solicitude shown by chairman mao and the party central committee has tremendously encouraged the party members and revolutionary masses of various nationalities in the affected area and p.l.a. commanders and fighters stationed there. giving prominence to proletarian politics and studying and applying chairman mao's works in a living way, they are united as one and full of confidence in overcoming the temporary difficulties caused by the earthquake.

the revolutionary masses declare confidently: "under chairman mao's wise leadership, we are not afraid of any difficulty. guided by mao tsetung thought, we will work more vigorously, rely on our own efforts and wage a hard struggle, and will certainly be victorious in the fight against the natural disaster exclamation"

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

## Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Tirana for Home

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 7, 1970)

the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science and vice-minister of petroleum industry, left here by plane for home yesterday.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by miti bozo, chairman of the albanian section of the joint albania-china committee and vice-chairman of the state planning commission, zenel hamiti, vice-minister of industry and mines, sali kubati, vice-minister of agriculture, sterjo spase, vice-president of the albania-china friendship association, and others.

keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania, and chou ping, economic counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

during its stay in albania, the chinese delegation attended the 13th session of the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science, and made good-will visits in tirana and other regions.

## Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Back in Peking from Tirana

(NCNA- English Peking, Jan. 8, 1970)

the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation returned here by plane today, after attending a regular meeting in tirana of the joint china-albania committee for cooperation in technology and technical science. the delegation was headed by sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of petroleum industry.

the delegation was met at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including chung yu-yi and ho chin-shan.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy, were present.

MALAYSIA

## "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Victories Scored by Malayan National Liberation Army in 1969

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 6, 1970)

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio in an article broadcast on january 4 warmly hailed the brilliant victories scored by the malayan national liberation army in 1969 in countering the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" operations.

the article said: the year 1969 was a year in which the malayan national liberation army and the people of various nationalities in the base areas and guerrilla zones victoriously smashed the frenzied "encirclement and suppression" operations of the enemy and scored brilliant victories under the correct leadership of the central committee of the malayan communist party.

in the past year, the article said, the rahman-razak clique, in further collusion with the reactionary thanom clique of thailand, launched continuous attacks against the base areas and guerrilla zones. these attacks were even more frenzied and barbarous than those launched in the previous years. the enemy threw in more than 10,000 troops and used air force and artillery to wantonly bomb, strafe and shell the base areas and guerrilla zones. besides, the enemy also dispatched large numbers of special agents to sneak into the base areas and guerrilla zones and conduct atrocious sabotages by sinister and cunning means.

the article said that the great teacher chairman mao teaches us, "the unbridled violence of all the forces of darkness, whether domestic or foreign, has brought disaster to our nation; but this very violence indicates that while the forces of darkness still have some strength left, they are already in their death throes, and that the people are gradually approaching victory. this is true of china, of the whole east and of the entire world."

the article pointed out, "the rabid attacks on the people's revolutionary base areas and guerrilla zones conducted by the rahman-razak clique in the past year demonstrated the continuous growth of the national liberation army led by the communist party of malaya, the steady consolidation and development of the base areas and guerrilla zones, as well as the desperate struggles of the rahman-razak clique in the face of the growing revolutionary forces of the people."

the article said: "guided by the two programmatic statements of the malayan communist party issued on june 1, 1968, and june 30, 1969 respectively, the broad masses of armymen and people in the base areas and guerrilla zones, who cherish boundless love for chairman mao and show infinite respect for mao tsetung thought, have further unfolded the mass movement of living study and application of chairman mao's works. every one of them is in militant and cheerful spirits. the broad masses of armymen and people, united as one with every one exerting his utmost efforts, have carried out a heroic and staunch struggle against the enemy who invaded the base areas and guerrilla zones.

the article said: in the past year, the national liberation army put out of action a total of over 420 enemy men, shot down an enemy helicopter and damaged another, destroyed two enemy armoured cars, blasted a railway bridge, and captured a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other military equipment.

the article said: under extremely difficult material conditions, the national liberation army brought into full play the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. it not only eliminated many enemy effectives and smashed the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" campaigns, but also went deeper into the enemy's rear areas, vigorously suppressed counter-revolutionaries, and energetically did propaganda work among the masses, organized and armed them. it has thus greatly developed and strengthened its own ranks and further consolidated and expanded the base areas and guerrilla zones. at present, the flames of guerrilla war of a mass character are raging in vast areas. this is another important victory won by the national liberation army last year in the course of combating the enemy's "encirclement and suppression" operations.

the article called on all commanders and fighters of the national liberation army to hold still higher the great red banner of the invincible mao tsetung thought, unite closely around the central committee of the communist party of malaya, continue to give full play to the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death", and march victoriously onwards along the glorious path of encircling the cities from the countryside and seizing political power by armed force as pointed out by the communist party of malaya.

the article called on the malayan people of various nationalities to carry on the glorious revolutionary traditions in the new year, consolidate revolutionary mass organizations, strengthen the unity between the army and the people, and make yet greater contributions to the smashing of the enemy's attacks and to the further development of the people's war.

## North Kalimantan People Advancing Victoriously Along Road of Seizing Political Power by Armed Force

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1970)**

the north kalimantan paper "liberation news" pointed out in a recent commentary that the north kalimantan people who have turned away from the revisionist rubbish, "parliamentary road", once and for all are pressing forward triumphantly today along the road of armed struggle.

the commentary said that their decision to turn away completely from the "parliamentary road" and resolutely take the road of armed struggle was one of historic significance, a decision showing that they have drawn a line of demarcation between themselves and the reformist, parliamentary road.

"having completely turned away from the 'parliamentary road'", it went on, "the vast countryside has become areas where our armed forces will develop vigorously."

it went on: "great teachers of revolution have all taught us to take resolutely the road of armed struggle. there is no other road to the smashing of the old society and building of a new society, there is no other road to the liberation of the suffering motherland -- north kalimantan.

"referring to civil war, lenin has said: '... without which not one of the great revolutions of history has taken place, and without which not a single serious marxist has conceived the transition from capitalism to socialism.'"

the commentary said: "chairman mao has said: 'experience in the class struggle in the era of imperialism teaches us that it is only by the power of the gun that the working class and the labouring masses can defeat the armed bourgeoisie and landlords; in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed.'"

the commentary pointed out: "the history of struggle in many countries of the world has proved that it is absolute impossible to attain thorough success in revolution through parliamentary struggle. every country which has really won liberation or is really under the dictatorship of the proletariat has, without exception, become so through a violent revolution".

in north kalimantan, it said, there is no other alternative than carrying out a people's war to completely smash the old rule with revolutionary violence and set up a people's state.

the commentary stressed that "revolution by violence is the universal law of proletarian revolution, and this is one of the most important principles of marxism-leninism. whoever violates this principle betrays the revolution and embarks on the revisionist blind-alley of 'peaceful transition'."

the commentary called on the revolutionary fighters and broad masses of people of north kalimantan firmly to take the road of armed struggle, "devote all manpower, material and financial resources to carry on armed struggle in north kalimantan, and make sure that the armed struggle will develop most rapidly and vigorously in our country from now on."

## Malayan National Liberation Army Raids Enemy Police Station

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1970)**

the malayan national liberation army bravely and tactfully attacked a police station of the reactionary regime in a so-called area of "safety" on the evening of december 14, 1969, dealing a telling blow at the enemy, according to the "voice of malayan revolution".

the police station is located in downtown padang besar, perlis state, north malaya. the town, boasted by the rahman-razak clique as an area of "safety", is a stronghold from where counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations were launched against the national liberation army. however, with the daily developing fighting of the malayan armed forces and people against the "encirclement and suppression" operations, areas regarded as "safe" by the enemy are no longer safe. on the evening of december 10, a demolition unit of the national liberation army successfully

blew up a railway bridge, greatly frightening the enemy who hurriedly sent reinforcements to strengthen the guard there. but only four days later, the national liberation army skilfully penetrated into the town, attacked the police station and then safely withdrew.

the broadcast pointed out that this new victory of the national liberation army has thrown the enemy into consternation and confusion. at the same time, it shows powerfully that the armed forces and people in the guerrilla and base areas are growing stronger in fighting and the enemy's counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression" operations are doomed to failure.

## CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

### New Vietnamese Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1970)

ngo thuyen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the democratic republic of viet nam to the people's republic of china, has arrived in peking.

### Vice Tung Pi-wu Accepts Credentials from New Vietnamese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, accepted on january 2 credentials presented by ngo thuyen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the democratic republic of viet nam to the people's republic of china.

vice-chairman tung pi-wu had a very cordial and friendly conversation with ambassador ngo thuyen.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and others.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

## Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary Supports Palestinian People's Armed Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1970)

the "people's daily" today in a commentary entitled "the armed struggle of the palestinian people is forging ahead in victory" reviews the brilliant successes of the palestinian guerrillas in their military operations during the past year and denounces the intrigues and despicalbe tricks of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism in their attempt to stamp out the armed struggle of the palestinian people.

the commentary points out that in the past year, the palestinian guerrillas operated on a still broader area and mounted a still greater number of attacks. they fought with flexible strategy and tactics and wiped out large numbers of enemy troops, fully demonstrating the mignt of people's guerrilla war.

it says that war has educated and tempered the people. through the practice of armed struggle, the palestinian people have a deeper and deeper understanding of the great truth put forth by chairman mao: "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". the palestinian guerrillas have taken root deeply among the palestinian and other arab people suffering from national oppression.

the commentary says that the development and victory of the palestinian people's armed struggle has struck panic into the hearts of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism which, in their attempt to seize oil resources and important strategic points and to re-divide spheres of influence in the middle east, have been colluding and at the same time fiercely contending with each other. they put forward "drafts" one moment and peddled "plans" in another; they held "four-power meetings" for a so-called "political solution" of the middle east question, plotting to induce and force the arab countries to capitulate and liquidate the palestinian people's armed forces with counter-revolutionary double tactics. but under the exposure by and the counter-blows of the palestinian people's armed forces and the entire arab people, u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism have sustained ignominious defeats one after another in their "political solution" fraud.

to suppress the palestinian guerrillas, the commentary says, u.s. imperialism has been stepping up its arms supply to the israeli aggressor troops while at the same time looking for agents in the arab countries in an attempt to destroy the palestinian guerrillas through the hands of reactionary arab forces. u.s. imperialism has recently put forward a so-called "proposal" for israel and jordan to "prohibit any acts of violence from its territory against the other." this is a new plot of u.s. imperialism to suppress the palestinian commandos.

the commentary goes on: social-imperialism has always been colluding with u.s. imperialism and hostile to the palestinian people. it has wildly slandered and abused the palestinian people's armed struggle as "terrorist operations", thus revealing its fear of and hatred for the palestinian people's armed struggle and greatly discrediting itself. recently,

it has changed its tactics and hypocritically pretended to "support" the palestinian people's armed struggle. it is clear to everyone that its aim is merely to place the palestinian armed forces under its control, using them as capital in making dirty deals with u.s. imperialism in the middle east, so as to realize its criminal plot of stamping out the palestinian armed struggle and divide up the middle east with u.s. imperialism.

in conclusion, the commentary says that the heroic palestinian and other arab people are daily awakening. they neither believe in the "fine words" of u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism, nor they fear the threats and suppression by the u.s.-israeli aggressors. tightly grasping their guns, they have proudly stepped into the great 1970's with big strides. we chinese people resolutely support the palestinian people's just struggle and are convinced that the palestinian armed forces will certainly strengthen their unity, persevere in their armed struggle, deal heavier blows at the u.s.-israeli aggressors and, together with the entire arab people, carry the national liberation struggle through to the end.

US

## US Industrial Production Enters 1970 with New Decline

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 7, 1970)

production in many u.s. industrial sectors has registered a drastic decline in the first week of 1970, according to reports from washington.

auto production has registered the sharpest drop. since last november, the auto monopoly groups have been compelled to cut their production plans repeatedly as a result of large numbers of unsold cars, thus bringing about an 8 per cent decline in production last year compared with the previous year. in the week ending january 3, auto production dropped by 22 per cent than the preceding week, or by 74 per cent than the same week a year ago. the general motors corporation -- the largest motor company in the united states -- has announced that it will keep 12 assembly lines closed for two days this month to trim the scheduled output by 21.4 per cent. the chrysler corporation, another big auto company, also announced that all the 37,700 workers at its five assembly plants would be laid off one week during the first two weeks of january so as to slash the output by 13 per cent.

production in steel industry has also fallen off time and again since the end of last november. in the week ending january 3, the drop reached 9.9 per cent, the sharpest in 17 months.

in the same week, truck production was reduced by 20 per cent compared with a year ago.

the persistent strike of the 150,000 workers of the general electric company, one of the biggest u.s. monopoly enterprises, has kept more than 200 plants of the company closed in the past week. this has seriously affected the aircraft industry, whose production has been on the decline since the general electric company stopped the supply of aircraft engines.

in addition, production was in a poor state in the construction, rubber and other industrial sectors in the past week.

the continued decline of american industrial production in the first week of the year indicates that an economic crisis is looming large in the united states. large numbers of products have been piled up as a result of the dwindling of the market. in fact, u.s. industrial production has declined continuously since last august.

commenting on the poor performance of american industrial production in the first week of 1970, a western news agency said gloomily that the situation was "far from cheerful". the automobile and aircraft industries were in "actual recession". looking ahead into the future, the u.s. bourgeois press and financial circles were still more panicky. they lamented that the american economic field is overcast with "cloud" and that 1970 will be "an uncomfortable year".

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* NATIONAL *
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INTERNAL VIEWS ON US

## Time Is No Friend of Nixon

by

Tu Hui (都輝) and Wei Ping (卫兵) of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 7, 1970)

The "counter-revolutionary tactics" adopted by President Nixon in the past year were three, namely, "deceit, finding a scapegoat, and conspiracy," says the following article.

1. President Nixon has been trying to deceive the world into believing that he loves peace.

2. He wants to involve Japan in the Vietnam war, but the Asian people will never allow Japanese reactionaries to overrun Asia again.

3. He is conspiring with "social imperialism" to suppress national liberation movements and divide the world into spheres of influence, but "social imperialism" will not be able to save the US.--SCMP Ed.

Beset with difficulties at home and elsewhere and besieged by the world's people, US imperialism is scared but has managed to live through the last year of the 1960's.

US imperialism took the place of German-Italian-Japanese fascism in the early period after the end of World War II and scaled the peak of

apparent "power and prosperity." Taking the dollar in one hand and the atom bomb in the other, it ran about everywhere like a mad dog, in a vain attempt to achieve hegemony over the world. But its prosperity did not last long. During the early 1950's, it launched a war of aggression against Korea and vainly attempted to take Korea as a springboard to invade China and to strangle the young People's Republic of China. Punched by the fist of iron of the great Chinese people and the Korean people, US imperialism was mauled and bled white. After that, it fell from this peak and came down steadily. During the 1960's, US imperialism again launched a war of aggression in Vietnam. Heavily beaten by the brave Vietnamese people, US imperialism was seriously wounded and found itself in a quandary and came to an impasse. In the face of the merciless facts, Nixon could not but say mournfully: "The tide of the current situation keeps subsiding. Time is no friend of ours." Now is the most "difficult period" in the "history" of the United States.

Time really is no friend of Nixon. Nixon is having a worse time than his several predecessors had. He can find no way to save the tattered paper-tiger. Ever since he took presidency and delivered the "speech under the glass dome," the counter-revolutionary tactics he adopted have met with failure and none of his desperate struggles can save the US imperialist paper-tiger from its doom.

The counter-revolutionary tactics played by Nixon in the past year can be summed up in three parts, namely, deceit, finding a scapegoat, and conspiracy.

In the face of the bitter defeat in the war of aggression in Vietnam, the strong opposition by the people at home and elsewhere, and the soaring flames of the armed struggles against imperialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America, US chieftain Nixon, besides intensifying military suppression, adopts the tactics of political deceit more often and uses the olive branch of "peace" to disguise himself, in a vain attempt to deceive the world's people and to dampen their fighting spirit. Since the time he delivered the "speech under the glass dome," he has used the word "peace" many times: "We need peace." "I shall devote my energy and all my wisdom to the international cause of peace." "This means not only peace at present, but also peace in the future." His song is really pleasant to the ear. He also makes some gestures, closing a few unimportant military bases, as if he really is an "angel of peace."

However, a wolf is always a wolf no matter how it may disguise itself. It is precisely US imperialism which sets up hundreds of military bases and takes military measures in many countries in the world and goes further to push the wild policies of aggression and war. It is precisely US imperialist chieftain Nixon who, after meeting bitter defeat in the aggression in Vietnam, does his utmost to push the so-called "de-Americanization" and

"Vietnamization" of the war in Vietnam, reinforces the puppet troops of South Vietnam and intensifies the war of aggression in Vietnam, in a vain attempt to permanently occupy the south of Vietnam and partition Vietnam. It is precisely he who instigates the Laotian reactionaries to attack the liberated areas in Laos and intensively expands armed aggression in Laos. It is precisely he who dispatches an army of aggression to Thailand, in a vain attempt to quench the intense fire of armed struggle launched by the Thai people. It is precisely he who openly allows American citizens to join the Israel army of aggression and more obviously still supports the Zionists in invading the Arabian countries. It is precisely he who still occupies Taiwan province which is the sacred territory of China, continuously dispatches airplanes and warships to invade the Chinese territorial airs and seas, and continues to oppose the 700 million Chinese people.

Before these iron-clad facts, Nixon's lies of "peace" can only prove to be marvellous self-exposure. Nixon's fraud under the guise of "peace" can deceive nobody. It can only make the revolutionary people see clearly the sinister counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics adopted by US imperialism and can only deal a heavier blow to US imperialism.

After taking presidency, Nixon released another counter-revolutionary tactic, that is, the so-called "new policy toward Asia." This so-called "new policy" is nothing but an old ware behind a new signboard. The so-called "new policy" is the conspiracy, under the manipulation of US imperialism, of using Asian people to fight Asian people, and aims at finding a scapegoat to pull the chestnut out of the fire.

In Vietnam, US imperialism vainly attempts to adopt the method of reinforcing the Vietnamese puppet troops in order to attain its sinister aim of permanently occupying the south of Vietnam.

It also uses the Japanese reactionaries as its vanguards in Asia. The US-Japan "joint communique" is a concrete step of the so-called "new policy" adopted by US imperialism. US imperialism wants to make "profits" of aggression without losing a single hair. But, its wish will never come true.

In Vietnam, US imperialism dispatched a big US army of aggression to prop up the situation because the South Vietnamese puppet troops had been badly beaten by the people of South Vietnam and could hardly stand up any longer. Now, the US army of aggression has been bitterly defeated by the brave people of South Vietnam, so that it turns back and wants the South Vietnamese puppet army to prop up the failing situation.

How can this save US imperialism from its invariable doom? US imperialism wants the Japanese reactionaries to serve as its "gendarme in Asia." This can only whip up a greater upsurge of struggle of the Asian people against the US and Japanese reactionaries. Memories of the atrocities of the Japanese fascism in brutally overrunning Asia during the Second World War are still fresh in the minds of the Asian people. The

Asian people will never allow Japanese militarism to play bully again in Asia. The fact that US imperialism adopts the so-called "new policy" in Asia and finds a scapegoat makes the people see more clearly that this paper-tiger, US imperialism, is becoming weaker and weaker.

Nixon has during the past year tightened his collaboration with social-imperialism, in a vain attempt to suppress the movements of national liberation and to partition the world. But they have countless contradictions between themselves and are struggling against and jostling with each other in Asia, in the Middle East, in Europe and in many other areas. The contradiction between imperialist countries and social-imperialist countries and among the imperialist countries are one of the four principal contradictions in the world today. This contradiction will develop invariably. Social-imperialism cannot save US imperialism. US imperialism wants to use social-imperialism to save itself from the destiny of total destruction. This shows that the imperialist system is already at the end of its rope and that its total destruction is already at hand.

Great leader Chairman Mao pointed out in 1962: "The next 50 to 100 years, beginning from now, will be a great era of radical change in the social system throughout the world, an earth-shaking era without equal in any previous historical period." Although the ringleaders of US imperialism are wailing in despair, screaming for "keeping the world order in the several decades to come," this only resembles a few flies dashing themselves against the wall and humming without cease. The desperate struggle waged by US imperialism in the 1960's cannot possibly save itself from the fate of invariable destruction. In the great 1970's, the world's revolutionary people will win still greater victories while imperialism headed by the US will go further toward destruction. The wheel of progress of history will not turn back, and time will never be a friend to imperialism. "The west wind scatters leaves over Changan, and the arrows are flying, twanging." Let Nixon and ilk wail in despair amid the victories in revolution won by the proletariat! (NCNA)

* * *

EDUCATIONAL REVOLUTION

# Running of Factory by a School Is an Important Measure for Revolutionizing Education in an Urban Middle School

by

Peking Municipal No. 31 Middle School
Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, December 29, 1969)

The No. 31 Middle School of Peking operates a factory with a machine workshop, an electrical workshop, a fitter's workshop, a forging workshop and a carpenter's workshop, providing facilities for a whole class of students training for industrial work. The factory makes parts for an automobile works and earns about ¥20,000 a year. --SCMP Ed.

The factory affiliated to our school is not a big one. In the past eleven years, however, a violent struggle has always existed between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in a series of questions about the orientation and the policy of running the factory. Big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in the educational circle regarded the running of a factory by a school as an obstacle to the enforcement of their revisionist line of education. They adopted the policy of "chopping off and putting aside." They either chopped off the factory or forbade the inclusion of the factory run by a school into the State plan. They adopted the capitalist way of business management, "spending more when having earned more money, spending less when having earned less money, and closing the factory down when losing money." They wildly opposed making the school-operated factory serve proletarian education.

Although the factory run by our school had not been chopped off, it was ill influenced. For example, the factory put profits in command; the system requiring students to labor in the factory was not enforced perseveringly; when laboring in the factory, the students only did manual labor and were not given ideological education. And so forth. For a considerable period of time, the factory was almost alienated from the educational work of the school.

In winter last year, the capital's worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team entered our school. Taking Chairman Mao's idea of the proletarian revolution in education as the guideline and revolutionary mass criticism as a weapon, it strengthened leadership over the moribund factory affiliated to our school, reinforced its staff and mobilized the masses to conscientiously sum up their experience in the struggle between

the two lines in the past eleven years after the establishment of the factory, thereby making clear the orientation that a factory operated by a school should serve the proletarian revolution in education. Subsequently, the factory affiliated to our factory appeared with a completely new outlook and started to play its role in revolution in education.

At present, the school affiliated to our school comprises the machine shop, the electrical workshop, the fitter's shop, the forging workshop and the carpenter's workshop and can accommodate one class of students engaged in productive labor. It has established ties with Peking Municipal No. 2 Motor Repair and Assembly Workshop and produces several motor parts for this workshop. These are the chief products turned out by the factory affiliated to our school.

In the past year, 27 teachers and staff members of our school have gone to this factory to train themselves through labor. Some of these teachers devoted half of their time to labor and the other half to teaching. During this term, three classes of students have each gone to the factory to learn industrial work for one month. Judging from the teachers' tempering through labor and their work and teaching and the students' learning of industrial work, relatively good results have been produced. We have learned deeply from practice that the running of a factory by a school is an important measure for carrying out great leader Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" during the revolution of education in city middle schools.

## Necessity of Running a Factory by an Urban Middle School

Judging from the running of a factory by our school, running a factory by a city middle school has five advantages: It is convenient for the students to learn industrial work and to carry out the "May 7 Directive"; it is convenient for teachers to temper themselves through labor and it helps them integrate theory with practice and reform their teaching; the students can work while studying, so as to lighten the burden on the state; this factory serves industrial and agricultural production; the factory can take repair jobs in the school.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Education must serve the proletarian politics and must be combined with productive labor." In his brilliant "May 7 Directive," Chairman Mao also says that students should, "in addition to their studies, learn other things." One of these other things they should learn is industrial work.

There are three principal tasks for students in learning industrial work: 1. To be re-educated by the workers; 2. to temper themselves through labor; 3. to learn fundamental industrial knowledge. None of these three tasks is dispensable. If re-education and labor are neglected, it will be impossible to change the students' thinking; if the learning of fundamental industrial knowledge is neglected, it will be impossible to carry out Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" in an all-round manner. Industrial work should be learned chiefly in a factory outside the school. But, if a

school runs a factory and admits students into it to learn industrial work, it is possible to overcome the shortcoming of going to learn industrial work in a factory outside the school.

In May this year, our school established ties with a factory and set up a base area for learning industrial work and has since then organized several classes of students to go to learn industrial work in the factory. In our opinion, going out of the school to learn industrial work gives the students many outstanding advantages in receiving re-education from the workers and tempering themselves through labor. But in a factory outside the school, the students must obey the production plan of the factory, and some of the work in this factory may be unsuitable for the students in learning fundamental industrial knowledge, so that on-the-spot teaching and learning sometimes cannot be linked very well with teaching and learning in the classroom. The principal task for a factory run by a school is to reform teaching and learning in the school, and this factory may arrange productive labor in accordance with the students' needs in learning industrial work.

In this term, three classes in our school have each gone to the factory to learn to do industrial work for one month. The students on the one hand temper themselves through labor and, on the other hand, learn fundamental industrial knowledge and simple basic industrial skills under the guidance of the workers and the teachers who also have gone to the factory. Students of other classes who have not come to the factory may also come to learn lessons in the factory whenever they are required to do so. Or, the workers of this factory and the teachers may teach the lessons in the classroom. In the factory run by the school, the students not only do manual labor; they devote four days of a week to manual labor and two days to studies. They can do so only in the factory run by the school.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The problem of teachers is a major problem in the reform of education." "Intellectuals must acquaint themselves with labor." Running of a factory by a school also is convenient to the teachers in tempering themselves through labor and revolutionizing their thinking. Moreover, participating in labor, the teachers can better integrate theory with practice, and this is conducive to promoting the reform of classroom teaching.

This year, with production developed, the factory run by our school did not have enough molds for use. The workers decided to trial make a few dozen sets of molds by their own efforts. To achieve this end, a turner surnamed Chao often worked till late in the night and other workers also worked overtime to accomplish this task. This taught the teachers who had come to this factory a very impressive lesson.

A certain teacher who taught the course of industrial fundamentals came to the factory, devoting half of his time to industrial work and the other half to teaching. At first, he was unaccustomed to standing eight hours a day. But he was deeply moved when he saw that the workers labored selflessly for the revolutionary cause and showed no fear of hardship, fatigue and dirty work. He drew up a plan and made up his mind to transform his world outlook. Devoting half of their time to industrial work

and the other half to teaching, the teachers enriched the contents of their teaching and integrated theory with practice after staying several months in the factory. They were welcomed by the students.

Running a factory by a school is a good method for the students to work while studying. In each of the past eleven years after its establishment, the factory run by our factory earned an average income of about 20,000 yuan. Apart from the money invested in expanded reproduction, close to 30,000 yuan was appropriated as outlays for the school.

After running the factory, the school no longer assigns to other localities the tasks of ordinary repair of metal and wooden articles, thus saving expenses for the state. In the past two years, we repaired about 700 sets of desks and benches and repaired or made a big number of sports equipment and other teaching aid, thereby effectively carrying out the policy of resuming classes to make revolution. The factory also worked together with the kitchen to renovate the water boilers so that coal chips could be used instead of coal lumps as fuel, thereby saving more than 3,000 catties of coal for the State.

The factory run by our school also have done much auxiliary work in industrial and agricultural production. This year, it has made for the suburban areas several thousand hooks to be affixed to the carrying pole. Next year, it will make several thousand sets of power appliances for the motor industry and mass-produce several varieties of other motor parts.

From the conditions mentioned above, we can see the advantages of a factory run by a city middle school and the necessity of running a factory by a city middle school.

## Possibility of Running a Factory by a City Middle School

Let us see, again from the establishment and running of a factory by our school, how it is possible to run a factory by a city middle school.

In 1958, the revolutionary teachers and students of our school warmly answered Chairman Mao's great call to revolutionize education and firmly carried out Chairman Mao's great directive, "Be self-reliant, work hard, do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind," and started to establish a factory while cherishing a red heart that is boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At that moment, we did not have a factory building. We spared some rooms in the warehouse of the school and in the dormitory of teachers and staff members, had them repaired and built them into workshops.

At that moment, we had no equipment. We borrowed a vise, a teacher had one and took it to the factory, and we bought another one. It was on the foundation of these three vises that we built our factory. Now, in the machine shop alone in the factory run by our factory, there are 15

sets of equipment including lathes, mill machines, forging hammers and drilling machines. They are used equipment, native-made equipment and sub-standard equipment bought from a big factory or obtained by exchange. They are cheap and still can be used to make motor parts. The workers and the teachers and students also work with their own hands and have produced large quantities of tools and molds. In the course of establishing the factory, we did not ask for any money from the state. Now we have a circulating capital of over 1,000,000 yuan and a fixed capital of over 70,000 yuan.

At that moment, we lacked a technical force. Then we adopted the method of "inviting in" and "going out." On the one hand, the workers of our factory often went to factories outside the school for a study visit. From 1959 to 1965, we invited four retired old workers to help our factory. They not only brought to us the excellent character of the working class, but also taught us all techniques in operating the lathe, the vises, the planers, the forging machine, the founding machine, the forging hammers, and the grinding machine, and brought up a technical force for our factory.

Reviewing the course of growth of the factory run by our school, we deeply realized that Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Of all matters on earth man is the most valuable. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, it is possible to work any miracle only if there is man," was incomparably wise and correct. Today, a great victory has been won in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers have ascended the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of the superstructure, and conditions are much better than those in 1958. We firmly believe that, if only we act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, it is possible for a school not only to run a factory, but also to make it serve the proletarian revolution of education with increasingly better results.

## Several Points of Our Experience

With the help of the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, stationed in the school, we summed up our experience on both the positive and the negative sides in the practice of running the factory in the past eleven years. We have realized that attention must be paid to solving the following several problems in order to make the factory operated by the school develop continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line:

1. The basic purpose of running a factory by a school is to carry out Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" in an all-round manner, to change the students' thinking, and to enable them to work while studying, and is absolutely neither for only carrying out production nor "making money." For this reason, the school must strengthen its political leadership over the factory. The school should transfer some of its teachers who are good in political and ideological work to labor in the factory and to devote half of their time to industrial work and the other half to teaching, so

that classroom teaching can be integrated better with on-the-spot teaching. It is necessary to do anything possible to link the school run (and managed) by a factory with a factory run by a school and to link the base area for learning industrial work outside the school with the base area for learning industrial work inside the school.

2. The factory run by a school must adhere to the principle of self-reliance and arduous struggle and practice diligence and frugality. It must perseveringly and penetratingly carry out revolutionary mass criticism, relentlessly criticize renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line in running an enterprise, oppose the "doctrine of asking for aid," combat extravagance and waste, and develop the spirit of working with one's own hands, relying on one's own effort and asking not a copper from the state.

3. The factory run by a school must strive to establish fixed ties with a big factory and to gain its support. Since our school set up its factory, Peking Motor Repair Works and some other factories have given us vigorous support in manpower, material resources and equipment. We have now established ties with Peking Municipal No. 2 Motor Service Workshop and produce for it several varieties of motor parts. In this way, our factory has a stable output. This is greatly advantageous to the students in learning industrial work and to the factory in carrying out production.

4. The problem of use of the income earned by the factory run by the school is handled correctly in the principle of arduous struggle and in accordance with the practice of working while studying. In the past, dominated by the revisionist line in education, the income earned by our factory was totally at the disposal of the school, but the State expenses for teachers' wages and the school's outlays did not decrease. In our opinion, besides being used to pay the expenses of the factory and to appropriately expand reproduction, the income earned by the factory run by our school should first be used in such a way as to lighten the State's burden, to reduce the State's expenses for the school and, where possible, to buy books and stationery for the students.

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## RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

### Educated Young People Settling in Northwest China Villages Make Big Progress

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Jan. 10, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's brilliant instruction "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants", many of such young people who settled in the villages of huining county, kansu province, northwest china, have achieved profound changes in their world outlook in the past year through conscientious efforts to remould themselves in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

these young people began to arrive in the villages in july, 1968. warmly receiving them, revolutionary committees at various levels in the county and the poor and lower-middle peasants gave them help politically and in arranging their daily life.

in re-educating these young people, the poor and lower-middle peasants followed chairman mao's teaching "this change in world outlook is something fundamental", and made it the main subject the education on class struggle. to remind the young people of the miserable life in the old society, they ate at specially arranged meals with them consisting of the kind of coarse food which poor people ate before liberation. they told the young people the history of their families and the villages to help them raise their class consciousness.

old poor peasant wang hai-yuan had worked as a hired labourer for 16 years before liberation. fleeing from famine, he went to huining county carrying a shoulder-pole with a basket on either end. in one basket was his son and in the other a broken cooking pot. the hard-hearted landlord would not let him stay anywhere, so he dug a cave on the mountain slope. this became his home for 16 years. he took the educated young people to the cave twice and told them how he had lived in misery then, and contrasted those days to his present happy life. he urged them never to forget the sufferings of the exploited and always to follow chairman mao closely in making revolution.

the contrast between past and present made by the poor and lower-middle peasants enabled the young people to gain a deeper understanding of the truth pointed out by vice-chairman lin: "without understanding the reason for the suffering in the past, we cannot appreciate today's happiness, and we may even mistake today's happiness for bitterness."

the young people said: "when we first arrived in the village, we always compared it with the city and failed to see the great changes in the countryside. but the poor and lower-middle peasants always contrast their happy life today with their oppression in the past. the more they do so, the sweeter they find today's life and the deeper their love for the great leader chairman mao."

wang su-yun, a girl with education who settled in the lichai production brigade of the liuchai people's commune, formed a "red pair" with old poor peasant yang chin-lu. together they studied chairman mao's works and laboured in the fields. the old peasant patiently guided wang su-yun in studying chairman mao's teachings on the integration of educated young people with the workers, peasants and soldiers. he often told her of the miserable life of his family in the old society. in 1929, he said, as he was passing by a landlord's field, the landlord, for no reason, accused him of stealing beans growing in the field. the cruel landlord bound his father hand and foot to a post and beat him until he lost consciousness. the whole family was then driven out of the village by the landlord and had to wander from place to place. "now you have such a happy life. you should win honour for chairman mao exclamation" the poor peasant told the young girl.

hearing all this, wang su-yun became more determined to integrate herself with the poor and lower-middle peasants. "in the vast rural areas i shall become more loyal to chairman mao exclamation" she said. later when she took part in building terraced fields, she conscientiously learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants and was fearless of hardship and heavy labour. she won warm praise from the commune members.

the poor and lower-middle peasants teach the educated young people in the course of work to love the collective and the socialist cause by setting them good examples. li pin and pan wang-yu, the two educated young people who settled down in the tungfeng brigade of the hsinyuan commune, with some commune members once drove a flock of sheep to the side of a creek. jumping into the creek, the commune members held the sheep between their legs in the water and washed the sheep. seeing that the sheep were filthy with mud and dung, the two young men hesitated to follow suit, finding the work too dirty for them. seeing their hesitation, the commune members then asked them to stand on the banks of the creek to prevent the sheep from running away. when the two young people saw how carefully the commune members washed the sheep, they felt ashamed. they saw that the poor and lower-middle peasants were not daunted by dirt and hardship, but worked whole-heartedly for the collective, while they two shunned the job. what a big gap between their thinking and that of the poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation they recalled chairman mao's teaching that "compared with the workers and peasants, the unremoulded intellectuals were not clean and that, in the last analysis, the workers and peasants were the cleanest people and, even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow-dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty bourgeois intellectuals." then they jumped into the creek and joined the commune members in washing all 300 sheep. joyfully, they said: "we have not only washed the sheep clean of filth but minds, too."

re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the educated young people soon heightened their political consciousness. they displayed the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and contributed to the struggle for building a new socialist countryside.

li chuang-tung, an educated youth who settled in the tukao commune, volunteered to do afforestation work on a mountain more than 2,200 metres above sea level, knowing the working conditions there were difficult. there was no water on the

mountain, so he went to a place two and a half kilometres away at the foot of the mountain to fetch water. when his feet were swollen from the efforts he made to terrace a field, he clenched his teeth and carried on with the job. when a torrential rain fell, he braved it and dug a canal on the steep slope to lead the torrent into the level canal. in order to do better afforestation, he bought books on the subject, studied them with the commune members and made scientific experiments in the light of local conditions. this is his staunch pledge: "devote myself to chairman mao, and strike root in the mountain area to make revolution."

chang lo-sheng, who settled in the lichai brigade, volunteered to become a shepherd, bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "a good comrade is one who is more eager to go where the difficulties are greater." the poor and lower-middle peasants agreed, seeing that he was determined to temper himself through hard work.

one day, a sudden snowstorm began while chang lo-sheng was driving the sheep across a mountain. the sheep, who had just been sheared, could not stand the cold and ran pell-mell into the gully. lightly dressed, chang lo-sheng was shievering from the cold, but he made up his mind to save the sheep belonging to the collective. he carried the sheep down the mountain in his arms one after another. at that point, poor and lower-middle peasants arrived and helped him rescue the sheep. having endured the bitter cold for a long time, he fainted. the peasants carried him to a house and warmed him up. as soon as he came to, he joined the peasants in saving all the sheep. the peasants praised him "a good young man brought up by mao tsetung thought".

the educated young people who settled in huining county have become an active force in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment in the countryside. some of them are now instructors in the study of chairman mao's works or propagandists of mao tsetung thought. they go to the homes of poor peasants and help the elderly women study the three constantly read articles by chairman mao word by word, sentence by sentence. during work breaks they read newspapers to the commune members in the fields or on the threshing grounds.

when new instructions of chairman mao are issued, the young people lose no time in mimeographing them that very evening. carrying lanterns and crossing mountains they bring the copies of chairman mao's latest instructions to the poor and lower-middle peasants who have not heard them over the radio.

the young people with education have learned to do ordinary farmwork and some of them can repair farm tools and drive tractors. others have made scientific experiments with poor and lower-middle peasants and local cadres and bred good varieties of wheat and other crops. this has helped raise production.

## PLA AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

### PLA Units Achieve Tremendous Successes in Agriculture and Side-Line Production

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1970)

firmly carrying out chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive and chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the chinese people's liberation army units in 1969 made big achievements in agriculture and side-line production and in defending the country and supporting industry, agriculture and the broad masses of the left and undertaking military control and political and military training.

the army's total grain output and pigs reached an all-time high. most of the units have become self-sufficient in meat and vegetables, and some units are completely or partly self-sufficient in grain, cooking oil, salt, coal, medicine and army horses.

the army used preparedness against war to promote production. armed invasion of china's sacred territory by soviet revisionist social-imperialism aroused great indignation among the p.l.a. commanders and fighters. they brought about an upsurge in production and construction. they looked on their agricultural production and side-occupations as concrete action to implement chairman mao's great strategic principles "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

a p.l.a. unit stationed in kwangtung undertook a shock campaign to reclaim land from a lake. seizing every second, they took only 35 days to build a 9 kilometre-long dyke and reclaim more than 866 hectares of farmland. they had a rich harvest the same year.

commanders and fighters of a p.l.a. unit at the forefront of the struggle against revisionism in the chenpao island area set up a study class on the great leader chairman mao's "may 7" directive and discussed the importance of grasping agricultural production and side-occupations well. after studying, they more consciously undertook production as part of the preparedness against war. though they moved several times, they kept doing productive work wherever they were stationed. now they are in the main self-sufficient in meat and vegetables.

a p.l.a. unit under the sinkiang regional command, while defending the motherland with high vigilance, carried out extensive agricultural production and side-occupations. they have been self-sufficient in grain, meat and vegetables for some years. when confronted with serious provocations by social-imperialism last year, they worked with still greater revolutionary enthusiasm in production and grain output doubled that of 1968 when the unit reaped a bumper harvest. they can now meet their own needs and produce extra farm products to support the country's socialist construction.

all the units of the people's liberation army launched a fight last year to wrest land from the sea, lakes and alkaline beaches. they added 26,666 hectares of farmland and undertook large-

scale water conservancy construction, thereby providing favourable conditions for the development of agricultural production and side-occupations.

the commanders and fighters take their production base as the best classroom for their living study and application of mao tsetung thought to raise their consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and as a battlefield to foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. through their valiant fight against nature, they have achieved good results in production and in revolutionizing their thinking.

last year, some of the p.l.a. farms were hit by typhoons and torrents, and some others were affected by spring cold snaps, drought, water-logging or early frost. the commanders and fighters defeated all these to get good harvests, resolutely carrying out chairman mao's teaching: "this army has an indomitable spirit and is determined to vanquish all enemies and never to yield."

the p.l.a. tsinan units, by putting proletarian politics to the fore and displaying the spirit of revolutionary heroism in production, fought tidal waves in the huaipei area, and total grain output increased by 28 per cent. the commanders and fighters working on a farm under the p.l.a. peking units, by relying on mao tsetung thought, overcame a spring cold spell, rainstorms and early frost and reaped good rice harvests averaging 6.2 tons a hectare on more than 660 hectares. this maintained their high rice yield records for a fairly big area for seven years running. commanders and fighters said that the hard work had enabled them to preserve the thinking and feelings of the labouring people, carry forward the army's glorious tradition of arduous struggle, and foster their boundless loyalty to chairman mao.

## PLA MEDICAL SERVICE

### PLA Medical Team Treats Diseases by Auricular Needling

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jan. 9, 1970)

a medical team in a regiment belonging to the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army has blazed a trail in curing many kinds of diseases by an acupuncture treatment on different points of the auricula (external ear) and using it to treat workers, peasants and soldiers. the team has thus added to the motherland's lustrous medical treasure-trove.

chairman mao's great instruction "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" has guided it in its success.

the treatment, which stems from a precious chinese medical heritage, consists of inserting needles at different points of the auricula. because the human body is an organic whole, the harmonious adjustment of the different systems through

their internal relations enables it to meet changes in the external environment. when disease occurs these normal relations are disturbed, and this is reflected at corresponding points of the auricula. needling at these corresponding points to restore the harmony of the organism can cure the disease.

this medical team went to support industry, agriculture, the broad masses of the left, exercise military control and give political and military training during the great proletarian cultural revolution. by treating diseases of poor and lower-middle peasants, team members have deeply understood chairman mao's great teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle."

they recognized that the focus of the struggle between the two lines in medical and health work showed itself in a concentrated way on this fundamental question of whom to serve. carrying out chairman mao's proletarian line in medical work means serving the workers, peasants and soldiers.

how can the workers, peasants and soldiers be better served? based on his own experience of searching for the method of auricular acupuncture treatment over the past ten years or so, medical team leader wang chung suggested popularizing acupuncture treatment on the ear in a big way.

beginning october 1968, the medical team party branch organized every member of the team to use needling on the ear widely to treat diseases of workers, peasants and soldiers.

the team has run study classes on auricular acupuncture treatment many times, practising manipulations and trying to find the acupuncture points on each other's ears and then summing up their experience.

in carrying out an assignment, a medical worker in the regiment accidentally fell off his bicycle and sprained his arm. the pain was so great that hot compresses and analgesics offered no relief. after needling some points of his ear, the pain eased in three minutes and the swelling disappeared in two days. he went around telling about how effective needling the ear was. he pledged that he would study and master the method of acupuncture treatment on the external ear well so as to serve the people better.

when the team went to the masses to give treatment, the results were very good. a student in pinghai county who had rhinitis suffered from headaches and dizziness, and her memory was going. she had to leave school to get medical treatment. although she went to several hospitals for more than a year, she remained uncured. after coming to the p.l.a. medical team for auricular acupuncture treatment, her disease was cured in a few days and never recurred.

with the accumulation of practical experience, the auricular acupuncture treatment has showed better and better results. a patient who came with crutches went out without them. another patient who had to be brought in lying on a cart was able to push the cart when he left.

needling the ear has not only brought good results for functional diseases, but also for many organic diseases. kao su-ping, a housewife in her forties, had been confined to bed with intestinal tuberculosis for a long period; her face was swollen and she constantly had sharp abdominal pains. being hospitalized several times had not helped.

after the medical team gave her two courses of auricular treatment she recovered. overjoyed, she shouted over and over again "long live chairman mao exclamation" she enthusiastically described to people how her disease had been cured by the p.l.a. men, without medicine or an operation.

marked results have also been achieved by the treatment in some difficult diseases. an old worker had been ill with "pulseless disease" for six years and one side of his body had become paralysed in the last two years. every "famous doctor" he consulted said his case was "hopeless". he went to the medical team last march. determined to cure his illness with auricular needling, the members after carefully studied his case history dicided to use auricular needling, co-ordinating it with insertions in other acupuncture points to stimulate the heart. after six treatments, the patient's pulse was normal. additional insertions in the following month completely cured his paralysis. this worker has returned to his post and is again grasping revolution and promating production.

displaying the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, the medical team members have gone about searching for ways in curing more common and recurrent diseases by auricular needling. in less than a year, they have given tens of thousands of treatments which have proved effective for more than 150 diseases, particularly digestive, respiratory, nervous, urinary and reproductive system diseases, as well as eye, ear, nose and throat diseases.

chairman mao teaches: "the mass movement is necessary in all work. without the mass movement things won't go."

acting in line with this teaching, the team members went to the countryside to actively popularize auricular needling treatment. in the past year or so, they have trained more than 800 "barefoot doctors" there. while giving treatment, they have explained to the patients about the acupuncture points and methods of insertion. as a result, many patients have acquired the skill and have been able to make insertions on their neighbours when the latter are ill.

a cadre working on the railways had suffered from neurasthenia for 11 years. by the time he was cured by auricular needling, he had mastered the method of treating neurasthenia and healed two patients with the same ailment after a short period. he later learned to treat more diseases, and, after joining a "may seventh" cadre school, he passed his skill on to more than 30 people.

popularization of auricular needling among the workers, peasants and soldiers has not only opened a new stage in their being able to handle medical skills directly, but has also greatly developed and enriched this treatment as a result of the masses putting it into practice. thus this valuable medical heritage is serving socialist construction better.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

## Brigade Revolutionary Committee in Central China Maintains Close Ties with Masses

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jan. 9, 1970)

bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching: "remain one of the common people while serving as an official", the members of the revolutionary committee of the yitoushui production brigade in honan province, central china, have persisted in taking part in collective productive labour and maintained close ties with the masses. the committee is regarded as a revolutionized leading group by the poor and lower-middle peasants, who hold it in high esteem.

in the old society the village of the brigade, which is in the taihang mountains, was called "paupers' village". ten of the twelve members of the revolutionary committee had been forced to become beggars. the brigade has undergone a fierce struggle between the two lines since liberation. the poor and lower-middle peasants well understand that without political power they suffer, and with it they prosper. they understand that it is difficult to seize power and the danger of losing it still remains. they are determined to fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. at the brigade revolutionary committee inaugural meeting two years ago, the twelve committee members, holding high the treasured "quotations from chairman mao tsetung", pledged before chairman mao's portrait: "we'll defend the political power of the proletariat even if it means giving up our lives. and we'll conscientiously study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, and do a good job in exercising political power under its guidance."

chairman mao teaches us: "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour. the cadres of our party and state are ordinary workers and not overlords sitting on the backs of the people. by taking part in collective productive labour, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. this is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." the members of the yitoushui brigade revolutionary committee have made chairman mao's teaching their maxim and frequently study it and carry it out. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, a brigade cadre made serious mistakes because he did not take part in collective productive labour. they profoundly understand from this lesson that if a man does not take part in labour he will become lazy and degenerate into a revisionist. if they want to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and do a good job of holding power for the poor and lower-middle peasants, they must persist in doing collective labour.

no matter how busy they were in the past two years, all of them persisted in socialist productive labour. because the production teams are scattered, the cadres had to travel over a mountain path that is more than five kilometres long to attend night meetings. no matter how late the meetings ended, they crossed mountains to get back to their teams and go to work the next day with the commune members.

though he has serious kidney trouble, kuo mai-wang, chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee, has always stuck to doing productive labour. encouraged by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade battled to wrest grain from the barren hills in the winter of 1968. kuo mai-wang led a shock brigade to the foot of a hill where they pitched their camp. to build tachai-type terraced fields they quarried stones, moved earth and built stone-ridges. even while toiling, he was always eager to do hard and dangerous work. sometimes, when his kidney hurt badly he would recite "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", rest a while by leaning on the end of his pick and then carry on. when some commune members advised him to see a doctor, he replied: "though my kidney is weak, my limbs and shoulders are strong and i can still move earth and rocks. any additional basket of earth or any additional rocks i carry means a new contribution to building socialism and strengthening resistance to corruption and revisionism." as a result of more than a month's hard work by kuo mai-wang and the commune members, a large section of terraced fields was built half way up the hill. this one-time barren hill yielded good crops for the first time last year.

wang kai-hsiu is a young woman cadre who was elected to a leading post by the masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution. she persevered in participating in labour with the commune members in the day and doing her work in her sparetime. last spring, she took on the job of a male commune member and drove an ox-cart carrying manure to the fields. when the cart had to go up a hill-slope, she helped by pushing from the rear. once when she pushed too hard she lost her balance and fell, hitting her head on a rock. she dressed her bleeding wound with her towel and continued to drive the cart. when commune members tried to talk her into taking a rest, she replied: "bleeding and sweating is unavoidable in making revolution. this little wound doesn't matter." the poor and lower-middle peasants had warm praise for her: "our cadres are 'officials', but they're not like officials. they chat with us, sweat with us and march with us on the revolutionary road pointed out by chairman mao. they really are our good leaders."

chairman mao teaches us: "who is it that gives us our power? it is the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the labouring masses comprising over 90 per cent of the population.... direct reliance on the revolutionary masses is a basic principle of the communist party." the members of the brigade revolutionary committee know that, to hold political power for the proletariat well, they must consciously accept supervision by the masses, listen to their opinions modestly and constantly get rid of their haughty airs. they consider accepting the masses' supervision as an important measure for building the political power of the proletariat.

chairman of the brigade revolutionary committee kuo mai-wang earnestly remedies every shortcoming and error as soon as the masses point it out to him, and he makes serious self-criticism. not well acquainted with the situation, one commune member who criticized him did so without conforming to the facts. nevertheless, kuo mai-wang encouraged him. when some other people were puzzled, he explained: "he was right. he criticized me because he doesn't want me to change for the worse. also, this shows that in his eyes i'm not an unapproachable overlord, but a people's servant who accepts

the masses' supervision. as long as we are constantly criticized and supervised by the masses and persist in doing what is right and correct what is wrong, we shall be able to continue the revolution and always remain invincible."

members of the revolutionary committee frequently go to the masses, study chairman mao's works and fight self and criticize revisionism with them. they call fight-self-and-criticize-revisionism meetings once every month at which they make self-criticism and listen modestly to criticism, suggestions and comments from representatives of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

when he was in charge of one of the production teams, chin wen-ching, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, was very active in doing collective productive labour. but he neglected to guide the ideological and political work because he had not completely thrown off the rotten influence of the revisionist line. at one fight-self-and-criticize-revisionism meeting, the masses criticized him for this, saying that he was a muddle-head who "pulls the cart with all his might without looking ahead to make sure what direction he is taking."

concerning this criticism, chin wen-ching studied chairman mao's teachings on classes, class struggle and the importance of giving prominence to proletarian politics. he realized that the fundamental thing in wielding power for the proletariat was to study, propagate, implement and defend mao tsetung thought.

since that time he has persisted in giving prominence to proletarian politics in dealing with every matter and leading the masses in running mao tsetung thought study classes at home and in fighting self and criticizing revisionism. as a result, he has helped the masses greatly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

in the autumn 1968 distribution, one production team cadre who was under the influence of the arch renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line made a wrong plan for the grain distribution drawn up without consulting the masses before hand. this plan improperly called for a cut in the collective accumulation and an increase for the individual. when they learned about the plan, the poor and lower-middle peasants criticized it for being harmful to the socialist cause.

chin wen-ching firmly supported the criticism and had a serious and sincere talk with the production team cadre to help him see his mistake. meanwhile, chin wen-ching led the masses in running a mao tsetung thought study class where they studied chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and condemned liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the question of grain distribution. he then joined the masses in working out a new plan in the light of chairman mao's teachings. the goal of the new grain distribution plan was to consolidate the socialist collective economy.

the members of the revolutionary committee are unanimous in their view that "the masses are our best teachers. we draw from them what we need in revolutionizing our thinking. unless we constantly receive help and supervision from the masses, we cadres will not be able to stick to chairman mao's revolutionary line and firmly grasp power for the proletariat."

INDUSTRY

## New Victory Scored by Anshan Workers in Revolution and Production

(NCNA-English Anshan, Jan. 9, 1970)

the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of the anshan iron and steel company at the start of the 1970's have scored new victory in grasping revolution and promoting production in response to the great leader chairman mao's important instruction and the new year's day editorial of the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" which conveys the fighting call of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

on new year's day, the ansnan seamless tubing mill held this year's first mao tsetung thought study class. meetings to exchange experience in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought were held in workshops, shifts and teams of the mill. bearing in mind what they had learned from chairman mao's important instruction and the new year's day editorial, the workers, cadres and technicians summed up their experience and mapped out measures for carrying deeper the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

because the workers persevered in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought last year, the mill carried struggle-criticism-transformation forward step by step and made many new achievements in revolution and production. altogether 158 varieties of new tubes were trial-produced, many up to advanced standards. their experience showed the workers that they are all-triumphant so long as they have mao tsetung thought in their minds and act according to chairman mao's teachings.

with proletarian feelings of boundless loyalty to chairman mao, workers on the first shift of the mill this year studied again chairman mao's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." guiding their action by this great strategic principle of chairman mao's and displaying the communist spirit of cooperation in overcoming difficulties, the workers overfulfilled their shift quota by 70 per cent, thus making a good start for the year in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the revolutionary committee members and the revolutionary workers of the heavy rolling mill have repeatedly studied the call issued in the new year's day editorial "we should continue to unfold revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the remaining poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi". they have earnestly summed up their experience. they are determined to launch deep-going and sustained revolutionary mass criticism and, in the course of it, make steady progress.

during last year, the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of the mill transformed the enterprise by carrying out revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi. they made twenty important technical innovations on the

equipment. reviewing the victory won last year and looking forward to the great tasks of the seventies, the revolutionary workers of the mill recognized that mass criticism must be continued to enable the revolution to keep forging ahead and that the more penetrating the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the bigger the advances the revolution would make.

to prepare for the more difficult tasks set for this year, the heavy rolling mill had to overhaul the heating furnace, the main equipment for the first process in steel rolling. more than two-thirds of the furnace had to be dismantled and repaired. according to the old regulation laid down by the capitalist roaders, only the department specialised in this field could undertake the job and the workers operating the furnace were not allowed to do anything. the revolutionary committee of the rolling mill fully mobilised the workers to criticize severely such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as "technique first" and "let experts run the factories". the workers of the mill said: "since we are the masters of the furnace, we should have the biggest say in how to repair it." then, for the first time in the history of the rolling mill, workers of the mill themselves did the overhauling and repair. it only took half the time required by the specialised department. the repaired furnace went into operation on the first day of the seventies.

as soon as the iron smelting plant heard the editorial, the whole plant started to study and discuss it. the party branch of the no. 3 blast furnace workshop held an enlarged meeting at the side of the furnace. the meeting studied the editorial and the branch adopted a resolution. it called on everybody in the workshop to make further efforts in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought, keep the situation as a whole in view and do a good job at their posts, and work hard to produce more iron as a contribution to the chinese revolution and world revolution. united as one, the workers were high in morale and full of revolutionary enthusiasm as they swung into the new high tide of grasping revolution and promoting production.

it was very cold in anshan on new year's day. the steam tubing on top of the furnace was in danger of freezing. braving the biting wind, veteran workers wang kuei-chen and ho en-huai climbed onto the top of the furnace more than 40 metres above the ground and used their steel rods to clear the tubes of sludge. they finished the job in 30 minutes and protected the tubes from freezing. the furnacemen and maintenance workers carefully inspected the more than 300 valves of the furnace to ensure they were all in good working order. every part of the work was done in a systematic way and there was not a single hitch. beginning with the first shift on new year's day, every workshift has tapped molten iron high in quantity and quality. this augurs well for winning new victories in grasping revolution and promoting production.

to carry out chairman mao's latest instruction "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well", the chairman, vice-chairmen and all members of the revolutionary committee of the no. 1 steel making plant went to live in the plant on new year's day. most of the staff of the revolutionary committee followed their lead. they went to work and make investigations in selected work teams or at the side of the furnaces. they are determined to develop closer ties with the masses and conscientiously grasp typical cases so as to lead the plant's

revolutionary masses in winning still greater victories in revolution and production in 1970.

on new year's day, yang tien-chen, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the no. 1 steel making plant, joined the workers in discussing and applying the spirit of the new year's day editorial and in working at the side of the no. 5 open hearth furnace which he selected to make investigations. the workers said: "the cadres take the lead in doing the work, the leaders of the work teams lead us in doing the work and we must vie with each other in doing the work exclamation" they solved the problem of preventing slag from flowing out of the tap hole and set a record in high-speed melting, two and a half hours faster than the old method.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Farewell Reception Honors Albanian People's Army Art Troupe in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 9, 1970)

the albanian people's army art troupe led by nane kutra, deputy chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, was given a hearty farewell at a reception here this evening. it received warm congratulations on the success of its performance tour in china. the reception was held jointly by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, the china-albania friendship association, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the political department of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army.

avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china, and other albanian comrades in kwangchow attended.

at the reception were: liu hsing-yuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; ting sheng, member of the party central committee and leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; kung shih-chuan, member of the party central committee, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; chen yu and wang shou-tao, members of the party central committee and vice-chairmen of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; jen ssu-chung, member of the party central committee and leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; huang jung-hai, alternate member of the party central committee, leading member of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the departments concerned including chen hai-han, pu chan-ya, pai hsiang-kuo, liu hsing-lung, li wei-ying, chang ming-fu, chi yung, liang chin-tang, chiao lin-yi and liu kuei-lan.

also present were wu hsiao-ta and chao cheng-yi, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

speaking at the reception, comrade liu hsing-yuan and comrade nane kutra paid warm tribute to the profound militant friendship between the people and armies of china and albania.

comrade liu hsing-yuan said: "from your songs and dances, which are permeated with national character and revolutionary militancy, we see the revolutionary spirit and heroism of the albanian people, under the wise leadership of the albanian party of labour led by comrade enver hoxha, in defying violence and brutality in the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. we rejoice at the splendid achievements of the albanian people in all fields of endeavour."

comrade nane kutra said: "under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people are expected to work more wonders, and revolutionaries throughout the world will hail china's still greater successes in the 1970's.

"although we are leaving you for the time being, our hearts are always at one and our two parties, two peoples and armies are always closely linked."

the albanian people's army art troupe gave three performances to an aggregate audience of more than 15,000 revolutionary people in kwangchow. attending the performances were leading members of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a. and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee including liu hsing-yuan, ting sheng, kung shih-chuan, chen yu, wang shou-tao, huang jung-hai, chen hai-han, sun kan-ching, pu chan-ya, pai hsiang-kuo, li wei-ying, yang chen, chen teh, liu chun-yi, liang chin-tang, chiao lin-yi, liu kuei-lan and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

the performances were televised by the kwangchow television station to enable tens of thousands of revolutionary people to view the excellent performances by the albanian artists.

## MALAYSIA

### North Kalimantan Paper Hails Running of Mao Tsetung Thought Study Classes

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1970)

the organizing of mao tsetung thought study classes in many places of north kalimantan has greatly inspired the revolutionary fighters and the broad masses of the people to advance in big strides along the road of armed struggle, said a recent article in the north kalimantan newspaper "liberation news".

at a time when the revolution in north kalimantan was in difficulty, the article said, the revolutionary organization of north kalimantan issued the great calls, "hold aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and advance courageously exclamation", "organize mao tsetung thought study classes on a big scale exclamation"

the article stressed, "at the crucial juncture of the struggle, the only thing to do is to study and apply mao tsetung thought conscientiously in a living way. this is a summing up, this is an experience exclamation"

the article went on, recently, the revolutionary people in various places have resolved to be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to run mao tsetung thought study classes. this is a good way to popularize and disseminate mao tsetung thought.

the article said: only through the study of mao tsetung thought in a big way can we master the stand, viewpoint and methods of mao tsetung thought and raise our theoretical level of marxism-leninism, mao tsetung thought. to study in a big

way can help us to distinguish what is right from what is wrong, distinguish ourselves from our enemy and enhance consciousness in the struggle between the two lines.

the article said that mao tsetung thought study classes are good places to train and bring up new revolutionary cadres who serve the people heart and soul and are armed with mao tsetung thought. it can be sure that through instituting these study classes on a big scale, there will emerge many good cadres who are both red and expert. they will dedicate their whole life to the revolutionary cause of north kalimantan.

the article concluded with: "long live mao tsetung thought exclamation"

## CHINA AND SOMALIA

### Somali Health Secretary Fetes Chinese Medical Personnel

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jan. 9, 1970)

mohamed aden sheikh, secretary of health of somalia, gave a banquet here yesterday evening in honour of members of the chinese medical team who had just arrived in somalia and those who were leaving for home after concluding their work in this country.

on behalf of major-general mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, the health secretary expressed gratitude to the chinese medical team for its work in somalia.

chang ching-fang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in somalia, and wang shu-yi, economic attache of the embassy, also attended the banquet.

also present on the occasion were other somali officials.

## CHINA AND TANZANIA

### Tanzanian First Vice President Receives Chinese Technical Personnel

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Jan. 8, 1970)

tanzanian first vice-president abeid amani karume received on january fifth at zanzibar some chinese technical personnel who have fulfilled their tasks in helping build a hospital at pemba island and will soon leave for china.

expressing his thanks to china for her assistance to tanzania, karume said: "china has helped us build various projects.

the chinese engineering and technical personnel have passed on their technique to our people and from these we have gained very much."

the chinese personnel have fostered the spirit of hard-working in the construction of the nation among the tanzanian zanzibar young people through their training work", he stressed.

present at the reception was tanzanian zanzibar minister of health and social welfare ali sultan issa. chinese vice-consuls in zanzibar liu ching-you and chang hsi-liang were also present on the occasion.

on the same day, tanzanian zanzibar minister of agriculture and land reform rashid abdulla gave a tea party to welcome the newly-arrived members of a chinese farm technical cooperation team and bid farewell to those team members who are about to leave for china.

at the party, rashid abdulla praised the good cooperation between the chinese farm technical personnel and the tanzanian zanzibar people. he also expressed his congratulations to the chinese people on their tremendous achievements gained under the leadership of the great teacher chairman mao.

US

## US Imperialism in An Impasse in Latin America

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1970)

under the heavy pounding of the revolutionary struggle of the people in latin america, the dominant position of u.s. imperialism in that continent has become shaky and unstable as never before in the 1960's. this shows that the fast declining u.s. imperialism which has been badly battered by the people's revolution in other parts of the world is likewise sitting on thorns in its "backyard" and finding the going tougher and tougher.

the past decade has been a decade in which the u.s. imperialist counter-revolutionary tough and soft tactics have met with repeated rebuffs in latin america, a decade in which u.s. imperialism has landed itself in an impasse there. kennedy's deceitful "alliance for progress", johnson's vicious "stiff line" or nixon's "new kind of partnership" have all failed to save the tottering reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism in latin america, nor could they check the sweeping and surging revolutionary movement of the latin american people. even a u.s. bourgeois newspaper had to admit that u.s. imperialism has entered "a blind alley" there.

all the u.s. imperialist counter-revolutionary tricks in latin america, in whatever disguise, boil down to the dual tactics of political deception and military suppression. all the alterations made in these tactics by the successive u.s. imperialist bosses are precisely manifestations of the recurrent defeats of u.s. imperialism in latin america.

scared out of his wits by the vigorous development of the national liberation movement in latin america, kennedy who

stepped into power in the early 1960's cried out in alarm that the united states was confronted with "challenges and dangers". he hurriedly dished up a neo-colonialist scheme of "alliance for progress" as a supplement to armed suppression in the vain hope of containing the development of the revolutionary struggle of the latin american people. he advertised "representative democracy" and unctuously pledged to promote the "economic progress" of the latin american countries with increased u.s. "aid", "a vast cooperative effort", etc. but facts have shown that by "political freedom", kennedy meant to strengthen the u.s. control over the latin american countries, and by "economic progress", to step up the plunder of these countries. under the cover of "aid", the united states has exported a huge amount of capital to and dumped its commodities in the latin american countries, seizing fabulous profits. the u.s. "aid" has at the same time facilitated the infiltration of the u.s. aggressive forces into various sectors of these countries, subjecting them further to u.s. colonial domination. it was reported that direct private u.s. investments in latin america increased to about 13,000 million dollars in 1968 from over 8,300 million dollars in 1960. according to obviously water-downed u.s. official figures, the profits squeezed from latin america by u.s. direct investments during the nine years beginning 1960 totalled more than 11,300 million dollars, nearly as much as the total u.s. direct investments in latin amdrica. it is precisely in such circumstances that the economies of the latin american countries are heading further for bankruptcy and the working people there are getting poorer and poorer. in 1966, the foreign debts of the latin american governments totalled more than 12,000 million dollars, twice as much as in 1960, most of which were owed to the united states. in uruguay, which is regarded as the "show-window" of the "alliance for progress", the cost of living went up 136 per cent in 1967 alone.

the u.s. policy of neo-colonialism has aroused universal and strong indignation in the latin american countries. the "alliance for progress" has been completely discredited by the broad masses of the latin american people who wrathfully denounced it as an "alliance for colonial backwardness" and an "alliance for enslavement". in recent years the contradictions between the latin american ruling circles and the united states have also been developing and their tendency to fall away has been growing. in may 1969, for the first time in history the latin american countries shut the united states out of a meeting of their own at vina del mar, chile. the meeting adopted a document openly demanding a change in the u.s. policy toward latin america on investment, trade and loans. under the people's pressure, the authorities of peru and bolivia took over oil and other companies owned by u.s. capital.

richard nixon, who came into power in the last year of the 1960's, amidst an avalanche of condemnation from the latin american countries, had to admit the failure of the "alliance for progress". however, having been left with a hopeless mess, nixon, beset with internal and external difficulties himself, could find no elixir of life to save u.s. imperialism from its predicament in latin america. the multi-millionaire nelson rockefeller whom he sent to latin america to explore a "new policy" for him was driven back by the angry latin americans. only after ten months of painstaking efforts was he able to dish up a so-called "new policy" statement on latin america. in his speech, nixon vociferously talked about establishing a "new kind of partnership" with latin america. [illegible] at length on what he called "new imagination",

"new directions" and "new approach", and bragged that he would make the 1970's "a decade of action for progress for the americas". no matter how many times nixon has repeated the word "new", what he peddled remains to be the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of u.s. imperialism. nixon's speech was described by latin american public opinion as "obscure, inexact and vague" and a "banter". even the bourgeois papers in the united states also said that nixon sang in a "low key" and that he "deliberately avoided a great number of specifics". nixon himself admitted gloomily that he could offer "no grandiose promises and no panaceas".

while applying political deception in latin america, u.s. imperialism has stepped up military suppression to control, interfere in, subvert and carry out aggression against the latin american countries. that u.s. imperialism had to resort to armed suppression to maintain its counter-revolutionary rule in latin america demonstrates its increasing weakness and predicament.

in the 1960's, u.s. imperialism bloodily suppressed the panamanian people's anti-u.s. patriotic just struggle and flagrantly committed armed aggression against the cuban people. especially in april, 1965, following the overthrow of the dictatorial regime of the traitor cabral by the dominican people, the johnson administration became desperate and completely pulled off its masks of the "policy of good-neighbourly relations", "principle of non-intervention" and so on. it dispatched more than 30,000 troops to carry out naked intervention and aggression in the dominican republic. even the u.s. bourgeois press pointed out that this was a repetition of the u.s. gun-boat policy in the early days of the 20th century. u.s. imperialism also vigorously plotted to set up a so-called "permanent inter-american force" in order to intensify its suppression of the revolutionary movement in latin america. the u.s. house of representatives went so far as to adopt a resolution stipulating that the united states could unilaterally carry out armed intervention in the latin american countries to "oppose communism".

moreover, when the fraudulent signboard of so-called "representative democracy" became ineffective, u.s. imperialism immediately went all out to flagrantly foster fascist dictatorial regimes. obvious examples are the military coups and the establishment of dictatorial rule, under its machination, in brazil, argentina and other south american countries. u.s. imperialism has also set up a great number of military bases in latin america and provided tens of millions of dollars' "military aid" for the latin american reactionaries every year. it has sent dozens of military missions to train the reactionary latin american troops for the purpose of suppressing the people's revolutionary movement in the latin american countries.

after coming to power, nixon clamoured bluntly that he had "a firm commitment" to the "inter-american system" and its aggressive compacts with which u.s. imperialism has controlled and enslaved the latin american countries. in the report on his "visit" to latin america which was much eulogized by nixon, the u.s. imperialist "special envoy" n. rockefeller proposed the setting up of a "security council" in the western hemisphere so as to plot suppressive measures in a planned way against the revolutionary struggle of the latin american peoples.

however, the military suppression and aggression by u.s. imperialism can in no way save itself from successive defeats. instead, they will help reveal further its vicious features,

making itself still more isolated. this has fully been borne out by the fact that the u.s. imperialist military intervention in dominica in 1965 was indignantly denounced by the broad masses of the people and political circles of more than 20 latin american countries and severely condemned by the progressive public opinion throughout the world. u.s. bourgeois newspapers admitted that latin americans "believe that uncle sam is the number one gendarme of the status quo in this hemisphere", that "in countries from one end of latin america to the other, tensions are building up" and that there exist "explosive situations."

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "imperialism has pushed the great masses of the people throughout the world into the historical epoch of the great struggle to abolish imperialism." the intensified exploitation, plunder and aggression by u.s. imperialism have increasingly sharpened the national contradiction between u.s. imperialism and the broad masses of the latin american people who have come to see more clearly that u.s. imperialism is their most ferocious enemy. they have risen to carry out a tit-for-tat struggle against u.s. imperialism. in the 1960's the raging flames of the anti-u.s. struggle spread everywhere in the "backyard" of u.s. imperialism, and the struggle for national liberation surged to an unprecedented high. in the past decade, the raging tide of the anti-u.s. movement surged wave upon wave and the angry shouts of "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation" and "yankees, go home exclamation" reverbrated everywhere in latin america from rio grande to tierra del fuego and from the u.s. directly controlled puerto rico to brazil and argentina, in southern latin america. the struggle of the cuban people against u.s. armed intervention in 1961, the world-shaking struggle of the panamanian people against u.s. aggression and for safeguarding their national sovereignty in 1964 and the patriotic armed struggle of the dominican people against u.s. imperialism in 1965, -- all this has fully demonstrated the revolutionary strength and heroism of the latin american people and has dealt heavy blows to u.s. imperialism.

rockefeller's "visit" to latin america from the latter part of may to early july last year stirred up a fierce anti-u.s. storm which is without precedent in the history of the continent. as a result of the strong protests of the people, this "special envoy" of u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon was refused entry into peru, chile and venezuela and had to scamper home with the tail between the legs. a u.s. bourgeois newspaper lamented that the rockefeller's "tour" was a "dismal failure" and a "humiliating" "disaster" for u.s. imperialism.

through their protracted struggle the latin american people have come to realize: since the enemy has swords in his hands, they must take up swords too. to do away with the rule of and enslavement by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs, it is imperative to oppose the counter-revolutionary armed force with revolutionary armed force. the great truth of "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is being grasped by more and more latin american revolutionaries. and an increasing number of them has embarked on the revolutinary road of armed struggle.

the counter-revolutionary u.s. domination in latin america resembles "a dying person who is sinking fast, like the sun setting beyond the western hills". whatever tricks u.s. imperialism may play with, they can't extricate itself from its predicament. it can be said with certainty that in the 1970's, u.s. imperialism will sustain more serious [illegible] in latin america from the iron fists of the latin [illegible] people.

CHINA AND US

## Sino-US Ambassadorial Talks To Be Continued

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 9, 1970)

lei yang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in poland, met walter j. stoessel jr., ambassador of the united states to poland, on january 8, 1970. by mutual agreement, the 135th meeting of the sino-u.s. ambassadorial talks will be held in warsaw on january 20, 1970.

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REVOLUTIONARY MODEL PLAYS

# Hold High the Red Lantern To Dispel the Evil Mist

by

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of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 3, 1970)

The Red Lantern, a "revolutionary model play" written and produced under the aegis of Chiang Ch'ing, is compared in the following article with a Russian film, The Fate of a Man, based on a novel of the same name by Simonov. The article is full of praise for Li Yü-ho and his family, heroes in the play, for fighting the enemy to the end, but condemns Sokholov, hero in The Fate of a Man, for his cowardice in war and betrayal of Soviet honor.--SCMP Ed.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Discrimination is possible only through comparison. Development is possible only with discrimination and struggle." By studying the revolutionary model play The Red Lantern and comparing it with the poisonous weed film The Fate of a Man, we may see more clearly still the splendid achievement of the revolutionary model play and the reactionary, decadent nature of modern revisionist literature and art.

The incidents described in The Red Lantern and The Fate of a Man both occurred against the background of the anti-fascist struggle in the 1930's. The former sings the praise of the Chinese people's courageous struggle under the leadership of Chairman Mao against Japanese imperialism

and the lofty revolutionary integrity of communists with revolutionary emotion, whereas with gloomy touches the latter vigorously attacks the great war of national defense led by Stalin and freely vilifies the great Soviet people. They are art of completely different kinds and belong to two antagonistic classes and two antagonistic political lines.

It is pointed out in "Summary of Forum on Armed Forces Literary and Art Work Convened by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing at the Request of Comrade Lin Piao": Works that describe revolutionary struggle "must give expression to revolutionary heroism and revolutionary optimism. When describing the savagery of war, do not exaggerate or glorify the suffering."

The Red Lantern is a splendid example in this respect. In the face of severe tests, the family of Li Yü-ho, a family of three generations with different surnames, encouraged and exhorted one another. They were full of profound class feeling and fighting heroism. On the grim execution grounds Li Yü-ho proudly stood facing the enemy's bayonets and sang loudly in the face of the threat of death, thus fully showing his heroic character of fearing neither violence nor sacrifice. After Li Yü-ho and Grandma Li sacrificed themselves heroically, T'ieh-mei turned her sorrow into strength. "Never yielding and never retreating, she would not let her tears flow down her cheeks, but let them flow down her heart so they might blossom into flames which would raze the whole dark, gloomy world." What strong will! What high fighting morale! Drying her tears, she held high the red lantern, followed the footsteps of the martyrs, and continued fighting. The revolutionary heroism and revolutionary optimism displayed by the three generations of Li Yü-ho's family in stern struggle is the fighting spirit of the proletariat. This spiritual force will overcome any difficulty and overwhelm any brutal enemy.

The Fate of a Man is completely different. When Sokholov left for the front, the author wrote at great length describing how his wife's "eyes were blurred," how she "trembled all over," became "mentally unbalanced" and was "nearly mad" ... It was more sorrowful than going to a funeral. Sokholov himself was also a coward. Confronted with German police dogs which threatened to tear him apart and bite him, he was so frightened that he crawled on the ground like a dog and cried shrilly. At the opening of the work Sokholov, who was an orphan, married an orphaned girl from an orphanage. At the end of the work Sokholov, whose wife and son had died, adopted an orphaned boy as his son. With this ignoble means of "orphan plus orphan" and "suffering added to suffering," the author strives to show the terror and suffering of war and oppose revolutionary war, in an effort to frighten the revolutionary people of the world and put out the flames of the people's revolutionary struggle in the world.

The "Summary of the Forum on Armed Forces Literary and Art Work Convened by Comrade Chiang Ch'ing at the Request of Comrade Lin Piao" points out: "Strive to create heroes of workers, peasants and soldiers. This is a basic task of socialist literature and art."

The Red Lantern perfectly produces the heroic images of Li Yü-ho, Li T'ieh-mei and Grandma Li, a family of three generations. With sky-rocketing heroic aspirations, they struggled unyieldingly against the stubborn enemy. They were splendid representatives of the revolutionary fighters of the proletariat. But the so-called "hero," Sokholov, who is emphatically represented in The Fate of a Man, was a shameless traitor who knelt down at the feet of the enemy.

Now let us see how the heroic acts of Li Yü-ho in The Red Lantern vastly differ from the series of traitorous acts of Sokholov in The Fate of a Man.

Li Yü-ho was betrayed by a traitor and was arrested. He knew that "the wind- and snowstorm came suddenly" and that a stern test was awaiting him presently. But he was "every inch a man," and no matter what sort of "banquet" it was the enemy were going to give him, he would know how to cope with them. This is his heroic war song, his vow before the battle.

As soon as Sokholov realized that he was surrounded by the enemy, "his legs gave way under him" and "he collapsed like a tuft of cut grass." He would not risk his life by breaking through the enemy encirclement, and he dared not fight. He could only think: "Oh, my doomsday has come!" This is a desperate cry, a confession to surrender himself to the enemy.

Hatayama, "hiding his cruel nature behind a smiling mask" and pretending politeness, filled Li Yü-ho's cup with wine for him. Pushing the cup away, Li Yü-ho said, "I am really sorry. I've cut off drinking." This unexpected stroke upset Hatayama's plan. The "dinner to induce surrender" which Hatayama arranged now became a court of trial where Li Yü-ho exposed the enemy. Hatayama cajoled and uttered threats by turns, using soft and hard tactics alternatively, but Li Yü-ho returned tit for tat and would not yield a single step. Revolutionary spiritual strength completely overwhelmed counter-revolutionary spiritual strength.

By the side of the wine table of the commandant of a German fascist concentration camp, Sokholov, watering at the mouth, had to struggle hard "before he could take his eyes away from the table." The enemy let him "drink to the victory of Germany," and he actually gulped down three glasses in succession. He gnawed at the chicken bones which the enemy tossed at him "like tossing a bone at a dog," and he felt that he was being "honored." "The enemy use you like a dog, but you regard the humiliation as an honor." Sokholov thus betrayed the honor of the Soviet people.

Li Yü-ho, though cruelly tortured, was all the more defiant and determined to fight on. He had the lofty revolutionary integrity to sing, "Genuine gold is not afraid of fire; I will never bow my head" and "Rather suffer my bones to be broken than turn my head." He also had the dauntless spirit that moved heaven and earth and made angels weep. He was indeed a proletarian "strong man of iron" who would not hesitate to climb a mountain of knives and jump into a sea of fire.

Confronted with the enemy's rifle butts and rubber truncheons, Sokholov was so frightened that he could scarcely breathe. He "naturally and instrinctively tried to draw his head back between his shoulders." He was the very picture of cowardice.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Overwhelm all enemies, but never be overcome by them." Li Yü-ho is a splendid embodiment of such proletarian revolutionary heroism. Look at him. His toughness is comparable to the mountains and rivers, and his loyalty lends brilliance to the sun and the moon. He is an eagle that soars to the sky. Sokholov, on the other hand, is a living specimen of Khrushchev's renegade philosophy, "If you lose your head, what use is principle to you?" Look at him. He looks every inch a knave and toady, selling himself to the enemy in return for his life. He is after all only a "cur with a broken spine."

A hero's noble act comes from his lofty ideals. A renegade's conduct comes from his dirty soul.

Why did Li Yü-ho have noble revolutionary integrity? Because he dedicated himself in his heart to public interests. He joined the Party-led workers' movement when he was young and "worked hard everywhere for the revolution." In his prolonged revolutionary practice he was nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought, and so formed a thoroughly revolutionary world outlook. He deeply realized that the revolutionary object of a communist was to thoroughly destroy the old world "to free the millions of brothers from misery," and to fight to bring about a new world "bedecked with red flags all over" and "illuminated by brilliant light."

Because of this lofty ideal, he was able to withstand the white terror of the reactionary warlords. "He vowed to follow the martyrs at the risk of his life and relight the red lantern. Wiping off the blood stains and burying the dead, he again went to battle." For the sake of his lofty ideal, he went forward bravely. "No matter how difficult and dangerous the road of revolution might be, he would advance and take the place of those who had fallen before him." With this lofty ideal, the enemy might put him in jail and in chains, but these could only "bind his hands and his feet, but could never prevent his heart and aspiration from soaring to the sky." For the sake of this lofty ideal he completely disregarded the threat of death. Facing the enemy's bayonets and gun barrels in their execution grounds, he maintained his righteous dignity to the end and scorned death. What noble feeling and what beautiful spiritual world that is!

Why did Sokholov want to live in disgrace and humiliation? Because his heart was the nest of "selfishness." He lived for his "pretty," "agreeable" and "good wife," for his "storeroom and corridor," "two rooms," and "two sheep," for the pleasure of getting so drunk that he could "fall off his bed..." In a word, "the highest faith" advertised by the author is completely the same stuff as that commended by Hatayama: "Selfishness."

Because of this "highest faith," his "heart was broken" before he left for the front. Because of this "highest faith," when he was surrounded by the enemy he voluntarily "walked in a westerly direction to become a prisoner of war" without being captured and without an enemy escort. Because of this "highest faith," he allowed himself to be "driven about" by the enemy and worked till he felt that his back was broken, never daring to utter a single complaint. Because of this "highest faith," he was completely indifferent to the victory of the Soviet Union's war of national defense. His son died on "Victory Day," and he felt that he had "buried his last happiness and hope." Because of this "highest faith," he could betray the honor of the motherland, the dignity of the nation, and revolutionary integrity. What ignoble sentiment! What filthy spiritual world!

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the present-day world all culture or literature and art belongs to a particular class and to a particular political line." We literary and art workers of the proletariat must strive to create such a proletarian heroic image as that of Li Yü-ho in The Red Lantern and serve the purpose of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. All poisonous weed works such as The Fate of a Man, which aims to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and maintain the reactionary rule of modern revisionism, must be thoroughly exposed and thoroughly criticized and repudiated.

Hold high the red lantern to dispel the evil mist! Nurture new blooms with enthusiasm! Let us follow Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art and fight to create proletarian new literature and art which is worthy of the new era with Mao Tse-tung's thought as its standard!

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

## People of P'a-li, Tibet, Resolve To Build an Indestructible Outpost against Imperialism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 9, 1970)

> In response to Mao's directives about being prepared for war, etc., the Tibetans of Phari Dzong are said to be working hard in order to produce more in preparation for war against "imperialists, social imperialists and reactionaries."--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Lhasa, January 8) The broad masses of Tibet people in P'a-li (Phari) chen, Tibet Autonomous Region, penetratingly study Chairman Mao's important directives and the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee. They resolve to apply Chairman Mao's great strategic ideas, "Sharpen our vigilance and defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people," in observing and examining everything and in carrying out all work, to go further to consolidate the socialist front in the countryside and to build P'a-li into an indestructible outpost against imperialism on the southwestern borders of our country.

P'a-li chen is situated on the border of the motherland. Before the liberation, the Tibet people here were bitterly suppressed by the reactionaries at home and abroad. After winning emancipation, the broad masses of peasants and herdsmen, cherishing boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, closely followed Chairman Mao and resolutely took the socialist road. Answering Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," they reclaimed wasteland and opened fields. They successfully planted naked barley in a frigid area lying 5,000 meters above sea level, turning this chen which never before yielded grain into a "granary" on the world's roof and into an advanced model in learning from Tachai in agriculture in Tibet Autonomous Region.

After Chairman Mao's important directives and the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee were published, various people's communes and basic-level units in P'a-li chen, with the help of the PLA's Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, unanimously set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types, called informal meetings to discuss the application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's important directives and the New Year's Day editorial, and expressed their firm will to implement them. In the spirit of the New Year's Day editorial, many units examined

their work, found their shortcomings and drew up plans and measures. A new upsurge of vigorously and steadily "grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war" is swelling spectacularly in this township. The broad masses of various people's communes have drawn up plans for expanding farm acreage and increasing per-unit-area output in 1970. They have actively started winter watering and manure accumulation. They are determined to reap a still bigger harvest in 1970.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "If the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can match them in strength?" The broad masses of poor Tibet peasants and herdsmen in P'a-li have learned deeply from their experience the importance of the unity between the army and the people. They say with boundless affection: "The Liberation Army sent by Chairman Mao is a bosom friend to the emancipated serfs. It helped us defeat the three big estate-holders, overthrow the evil feudal serf system and become masters of the country. The Liberation Army and the millions of emancipated serfs are members of the same family." The broad masses of emancipated peasants and herdsmen have boundless love for the Liberation Army, firmly support it and give it vigorous backing. Whenever a border-defense unit comes to P'a-li, the masses always treat the PLA fighters to butter tea, spare the best rooms for them to live in and fetch water and firewood for them to prepare their meal. They are united as one with the border-defense unit in defending the borders and building the southwestern borders of the country into a wall of steel, thus giving the class enemies at home and abroad no room to hide themselves.

Chairman Mao again pointed out recently: "People of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social imperialism, especially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons! If such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now!" The revolutionary people of P'a-li chen study this important directive given by Chairman Mao. They are high in spirit and firm in determination. They go further to strengthen the unity between the army and the people, tightly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production. The broad masses of Tibet commune members say: "We are armed with the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought. Should the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries dare to invade the sacred territories of our country, we will resolutely fight shoulder to shoulder with our kinsmen of the Liberation Army and drown the invaders in the ocean of people's war."

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# People of Various Nationalities in Nuchiang Autonomous Region, Yunnan, Creatively Study and Apply Mao Tse-tung's Thought by Integrating It with the Struggle-Criticism-Transformation Movement

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, January 9, 1970)

> The multi-national population of Nuchiang area in Yunnan Province have resolved to fulfill the fighting tasks put forward at the Party's 9th Congress. They have set up a network of more than 150 stations at which instruction is given on Mao thought to the national minorities in the area.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Kunming, January 8) While penetratingly studying Chairman Mao's important instructions and the New Year's Day editorial of the two newspapers and one magazine of the Party Central Committee, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities in Nuchiang Lisu Nationality Autonomous Chou, Yunnan Province, conscientiously sum up their experience in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in the past year. They are determined to whip up a new upsurge of the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by integrating it with the various tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the new year to come. They undertake to accomplish better and faster various fighting tasks put forth by the Party's "9th Congress" and to win still greater victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In the past year, bearing in mind the problems in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, and running Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities in areas in Nuchiang River basin creatively studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that Mao Tse-tung's thought was disseminated and popularized on an unprecedentedly big scale locally and Chairman Mao's great theory on the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat was deeply imbued in the minds of the people. This gave a great impetus to the revolutionization of the thinking of the people of various nationalities and to the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

The revolutionary people of various nationalities in Nuchiang area have learned deeply from practice that to proceed from class education in carrying out the mass movement of recalling past bitterness and comparing it with the present happiness is an effective method for running well Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types. The more than 200,000 laboring people of various minority nationalities throughout this chou were bitterly and brutally exploited and suppressed by the local

chieftains and headmen and serf-owners before the liberation. In the areas extending for more than 600 kilometers along both banks of Nuchiang River, it was a hell on earth where "the local chieftains and headmen played the bully while the poor peasants worked as cattle, lived in caves and wore hempen leaves and led a miserable life." It was Chairman Mao, the savior of the people of various nationalities, who delivered the people of various nationalities here from miseries.

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "never forget the class struggle," and Vice Chairman Lin's instruction, "He who does not know the meaning of the class does not know the meaning of exploitation and revolution," the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities set up 529 exhibition rooms of class education in the border villages, displaying earthen molds, pictures and real objects. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Lisu, Nu and Tulung nationalities who had suffered great miseries in the past also set up exhibition corners of class education in their homes. The poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities often held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in these exhibition rooms and corners of class education. Every time they set up a study class, they recalled the past bitterness and compared it with the present happiness.

While carrying out these activities, they warmly eulogized great leader Chairman Mao, the great Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. This roused higher their deep proletarian affection for great leader Chairman Mao and raised further their consciousness in closely following Chairman Mao and creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the study class, many people of minority nationalities who could not read or speak the Han language eagerly studied the series of Chairman Mao's latest directives and Chairman Mao's brilliant works. When the Tulung people studied a quotation from Chairman Mao, it had to be translated two times, first from the Han language into the Lisu language and then from the Lisu language into the Tulung language. However, with a red heart utterly devoted to Chairman Mao, they were not frightened by the language barrier. They learned it word by word and applied it sentence by sentence. In this way, Mao Tse-tung's thought was popularized on an unprecedentedly big scale among the Tulung people.

During the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the revolutionary people of various nationalities in Nuchiang area earnestly and creatively studied and applied Chairman Mao's teachings concerned by integrating them with the practice of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines and with the new problems arising in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, so that they could study with a definite object in view and produce fast results. In the course of purification of the class ranks in the countryside, the handful of class enemies spread the counter-revolutionary fallacy that "people of different nationalities and members of different tribes belong to the same family, so that there is no need of mentioning the class," in

a vain attempt to put the class front in a mess, to sow dissension in the revolutionary ranks and to violate the purification of the class ranks.

Bearing this problem in mind, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities promptly set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of different types to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In the final analysis, national struggle is a matter of class struggle," and to relentlessly criticize renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle." They brightened their eyes and could tell friends from enemies. They said: "We only know that people of the same class are members of the same family. We know nothing about nationalities and tribes. We are dear to those who support Chairman Mao. We fight against those who oppose Chairman Mao!" They stood up together and, on their initiative, launched fierce attacks on the class enemies and dealt telling blows to the handful of class enemies. This strengthened the revolutionary great unity among people of various nationalities and consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat to a further extent.

People of various nationalities in Nuchiang area live on Kaolikung Mountain and Pilohsueh Mountain lying 4,000 to 5,000 meters above sea level. Their villages usually are composed of three to five families and are far away from each other. To keep on running the Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types, the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities adopt means appropriate to local conditions, train more than 4,000 tutors and set up more than 150 tutoring stations and 1,156 tutoring groups, thus forming a network of tutoring in the study of Mao Tse-tung's thought in all villages throughout this autonomous chou. These tutors have been selected and recommanded by the poor and lower-middle peasants of various nationalities. The overwhelming majority of them are activists in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They know very well the local history of class struggle and struggle between the two lines and are good in grasping the living ideas of universal significance emerging in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement. They can help the masses in creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's teachings concerned and in concretely solving the problems. They can sum up and popularize at any time the typical experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. In this way, the study classes of various types are run with increasingly better results. This effectively pushes the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the whole autonomous chou to develop with one wave higher than the preceding one.

Reviewing the tremendous results scored in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in the past year and looking forward into the bright future in the 1970's, the revolutionary masses of various nationalities in Nuchiang area are greatly inspired and are high in fighting spirit. They are determined, in the new year to come, to rally more

closely around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, to arm themselves further with Mao Tse-tung's thought, to tightly grasp the key link of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, to conscientiously carry out the struggle-criticism-transformation movement, and to make new contributions toward further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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## MILITIA

### Women's Militia Detachment Builds Up Mountainous Region

(NCNA-English Foochow, Jan. 11, 1970)

with boundless loyalty to the great leader chairman mao, a women's militia detachment in fukien province has worked hard in a fog-bound mountainous region in the past few years with hoe in one hand and rifle in the other, and performed many heroic deeds in building it up as a socialist region.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "china's women are a vast reserve of labour power. this reserve should be tapped in the struggle to build a great socialist country", party member lo chun-ti, a poor peasant woman, went up hutoushan mountain with 24 other poor and lower-middle peasant women in 1963 and settled there. determined to develop a socialist collective economy through self-reliance and hard work, these newcomers from the hsiehkeng production brigade put up bamboo and fir bark sheds and made cooking-stoves out of stone and earth. for the first time, cooking smoke could be seen in this dense forest area.

at the time weeds grew wild, and tigers, wild boars and poisonous snakes were rampant on the mountain and there were many difficulties for the pioneers. but they studied the brilliant three constantly read articles by chairman mao over and over and said with pride: "no difficulty can stop us when we are armed with mao tsetung thought." when a windstorm overturned their sheds and mountain torrents washed away the fruits of their labour, the undaunted militiawomen set about rebuilding the sheds, bearing in mind chairman mao's teaching "in times of difficulty we must not lose sight of our achievements, must see the bright future and must pluck up our courage."

an 18-year-old militiawoman, lo ai-yu, once accidentally disturbed a hornets' nest while cutting grass and lost consciousness after being stung by the swarming hornets. when she came to and wanted to go on with her work, the other women suggested that she take a rest. she told them: "i must act according to chairman mao's teachings in the three constantly read articles and make revolution like chang szu-teh, norman bethune and 'the foolish old man'." she then joined the others and went back to work.

guided by mao tsetung thought, the militia detachment has reclaimed two mountains and afforested 460 hectares of land and produced 20 tons of grain for the state.

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, they made up their minds to enlarge their cultivated acreage. they found some 20 hectares of wasteland on a mountain five kilometres away. however, to make the wasteland usable, they would have to build a three and a half kilometres long irrigation canal, passing through a steep rocky hill. a 90-metre-long tunnel had to be cut through the hill to lead water to the land. the brigade leadership wanted to send some people to help. but they declined, thinking that other jobs needed to be done and they decided to build the difficult project by themselves. after repeated study of chairman mao's great teaching "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and

surmount every difficulty to win victory", they became more confident that they could overcome the difficulties involved. the rocky hill was high and steep and every step forward in the project meant hard work. but even the greatest difficulty gave way before the determination of the militiawomen who were armed with mao tsetung thought.

a 16-year-old girl was holding the chisel for her workmate to drive it into the rock. but she missed the head of the chisel and struck the girl, who fainted from the pain. when she came to after being given first aid, the first words she said were: "don't bother about me." she said: "the hill is our battlefield. the rocks are our enemy and our hammers and chisels are our weapons. one more hammer blow means one more enemy wiped out exclamation" so she worked on.

as the tunnel was cut deeper into the hill, the builders found it harder to go on because of the dense smoke resulting from the explosions which was trapped in the tunnel. many of the builders became dizzy. bringing into play the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, all the militiawomen worked day and night. the tunnel was completed after more than a month of hard work. encouraged by this success, they went on building the canal in the daytime and reclaiming wasteland at night. thus they completed both the canal and reclamation project in a short time.

while working hard in the mountain forest, the militiawomen maintained high revolutionary vigilance against imperialism, revisionism and all reaction. in addition to farm work they worked hard at their military drill everyday, ready at any time to fight in co-ordination with the people's liberation army to wipe out all enemies who dare to invade. they are praised by the people as "the women's detachment in the forest".

## OIL PRODUCTION

### Taching Oil Workers Win New Successes in New Year

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1970)**

the workers of china's taching oilfield, who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader chairman mao, have made a flying start in the new year.

inspired by chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", they chalked up big increases in the daily output of petroleum and put a number of new projects into production in the first days of the year.

another giant oil storage tank was completed and commissioned at the oilfield at 4 a.m. on new year's day.

gathering in their temporary shed, the revolutionary workers of the no. 2 building brigade, which put up the project, summed up their experience in the light of chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial.

they concluded that completion of the gigantic project was a fruitful result of chairman mao's great strategic concept, "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and was a great victory for mao tsetung thought.

advancing proudly with militant strides, the brigade overfulfilled its 1969 target more than three months ahead of schedule. the workers did not rest on their laurels. when they heard that taching planned to build in 1970 a big storage tank and that the amount of work would be 3.5 times that of any one they had ever built, they urged that the job be assigned to them.

on ground-breaking day, the revolutionary workers gathered at the construction site and studied chairman mao's great teaching on self-reliance. a criticism meeting was convened, at which they lashed out at the trash peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, such as the theory of "the dying out of class struggle", "relying on experts to run factories" and the philosophy of trailing behind at a snail's pace. this fired them with revolutionary enthusiasm.

in building the storage tank, the workers always gave first place to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and started a vigorous socialist revolutionary emulation drive in a down-to-earth manner. this accelerated the building of the project.

new workers constituted over 70 per cent of the team's manpower responsible for the main part of the project. following chairman mao's teaching "learn warfare through warfare", they learnt the job while doing it. they worked hard for three months, overcame one difficulty after another and completed the project scheduled for 1970. this created a miracle in the history of oil storage building.

on the first day of the 1970's, the revolutionary workers of the 1209 drilling team operating in an outlying area of the oilfield worked with might and main to build an "excellent oil well". repeating chairman mao's latest instructions by heart, veteran worker huang hsin-tsai felt himself filled with energy. the drilling machine turned rapidly, probing deeper with each passing minute. another 100 metres would complete the job. but, suddenly water in the storage was running short. this might force the whole operation to stop. displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in piercing cold more than 30 degrees below zero centigrade, the revolutionary workers went into action immediately. they brought huge lumps of ice and snow and melted them with steam, thus ensuring normal operation by the machine. after an hour or more, they completed the first "excellent oil well" of the 1970's. it was graded "excellent" in all respects, as verified by a careful technical tests.

revolutionary workers under the number four oil-extracting headquarters of taching, whose job was to put new oil wells at the edge of the oilfield into operation, drew tremendous encouragement from chairman mao's important instructions and the new year's day editorial. they copied the instructions and posted them up round the oil derricks as the supreme guide in work. most of these workers were inexperienced young people and shortly after they had started they came up against a severe test: a valve in the exhaust-pipe of

the heating furnace cracked in the sub-zero cold and a jet of hot water of more than 100 degrees centigrade shot out under high pressure. the heating furnace might explode and it would be impossible to put the new oil wells into operation unless this was remedied immediately. at this juncture, yang fu-min, the young worker in charge of an oil well, rushed forward and stopped the crack with his hand. his hand was blistered as soon as it touched the scalding heat of the crack. but he persisted till his comrades quickly made the necessary repair, reciting word by word chairman mao's great teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory."

yang yu-sheng, chairman of the revolutionary committee and army representative, worked for several days without rest to help put the new oil wells into operation. when the wells were ready to start, he went round and carefully inspected the wells one by one. everywhere he went, he studied chairman mao's important instructions and worked along with the workers. like him, the other leading members of the number four oil-extracting headquarters also fought side by side with the young workers. together, they fulfilled the arduous task with honour.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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## CHINA AND ALBANIA

### Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Albanian and Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1970)

a chinese government trade delegation headed by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, left here by air today for a visit to the people's republic of albania and the republic of guinea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang, chi peng-fei and other leading members of the departments concerned.

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, and fode issiaga camara, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guinean embassy in china, were present.

### Chinese Ambassador Gives Reception in Tirana on Conclusion of Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 10, 1970)

keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania, gave a reception in the chinese embassy yesterday evening on the triumphant conclusion of the "exhibition on the successes in socialist construction of the people's republic of china" in tirana.

the reception was attended by haki toska, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the people's republic of albania; kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee and minister of the interior; other ministers of the albanian government nesti nase, kico ngjela, shefqet peci, pirro dodbiba, milo qirko, shinasi dragoti, ciril pistoli and aleks verli; vito kapo and tonin jakova, members of the presidium of the people's assembly; bilbil klosi, secretary of the presidium of the people's assembly; and fadil pacrami, secretary of the tirana regional committee of the party of labour.

present were also the diplomatic envoys of some other countries to albania.

comrade keng piao and comrade haki toska spoke at the reception.

the reception proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Albanian People's Army Art Troupe Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jan. 10, 1970)

the albanian people's army art troupe led by nane kutra, deputy chief of the political department of the albanian people's army, left here for home by air this evening after concluding its friendly visit and performance tour in china.

the albanian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the political department of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the kwangtung provincial command of the p.l.a. and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including pai hsiang-kuo, li wei-ying, chi yung, liang chin-tang, chiao lin-yi and liu kuei-lan, as well as hundreds of commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, revolutionary artists and other revolutionary people in kwangchow.

present at the airport were wu hsiao-ta and chao cheng-yi, leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, who had accompanied the albanian comrades-in-arms to kwangchow.

avni hakani, military attache of the albanian embassy in china, and albanian comrades now in kwangchow were present.

the kwangchow airport today was a scene of revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian people and their two armies. the crowds held high portraits of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people.

when the albanian comrades-in-arms ascended the plane, the jubilant crowds, beating drums and cymbals, repeatedly shouted: "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and albania exclamation" "we firmly support the heroic albanian people's struggle against imperialism and revisionism exclamation" "long live the heroic albanian people exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

the albanian people's army art troupe came to china on november 14th last year. during their stay in china, they joined the armymen and people of the country in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the liberation of heroic albania and in happily spending the first new year's day of the seventies. they visited and gave performances in peking, shenyang, harbin, tientsin, nanking, shanghai, kwangchow and other places. they also held discussions and exchanged experience with revolutionary chinese literary and art workers.

while in kwangchow, comrades of the albanian people's army art troupe visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in 1926 and factories and rural people's communes in the kwangchow area and the nearby counties of fushan and tsengcheng. they had cordial conversations with chinese workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other revolutionary people and held get-togethers with them. the albanian comrades-in-arms were warmly received everywhere they went.

## Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 11, 1970)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by lin hai-yun, acting minister of foreign trade, arrived here by plane today.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by kico ngjela, minister of trade of albania, halim budo, vice-minister of foreign affairs, vasil kati, vice-minister of trade, hasan duma, vice-chairman of the albania-china friendship association, and others.

keng piao, chinese ambassador to albania, and chai hou-jen, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy, were also present.

## Chinese Exhibition in Tirana Comes to Victorious Close

(NCNA-English Tirana, Jan. 11, 1970)

the "exhibition on the successes in socialist construction of the people's republic of china" came to a victorious close here yesterday after a run of six weeks.

the exhibition was warmly welcomed and highly praised by the broad masses of the albanian people, manifesting fully the unbreakable revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples. more than 500,000 people visited the exhibition including workers, agricultural workers and co-op members, commanders and fighters of the people's army, functionaries and students from all parts of albania. many visitors wrote down their most cordial impressions in the visitors' book. they praised the great achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction scored by the fraternal chinese people in the past twenty years under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, highly appraised the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao and lauded the great principles he had put forth -- the principles of self-reliance, hard struggle and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

a visitor wrote: "the exhibition on the successes in socialist construction of the people's republic of china is an embodiment of the great victories of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the exhibition has shown that once they have mastered the great mao tsetung thought, the chinese people can perform great, world-shaking miracles. the achievements of the chinese people have struck fear into the hearts of their enemies and brought boundless joy to their real friends." a commander of the albanian people's army wrote: "all the chinese people's great achievements are the great victory of mao tsetung thought." many entries in the visitors' book warmly praised the great revolutionary friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and

expressed the heartfelt wish for a long, long life to chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people.

a number of delegations from other countries to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the liberation of albania and the victory of the people's revolution and diplomatic envoys in albania also visited the exhibition.

chinese films including "hail the 20th anniversary of the great people's republic of china" were shown during the exhibition and were warmly received by the visitors.

## CHINA AND MALAYSIA

### Chairman Mao's Great Call Points Out Orientation of Struggle for World People, Says "Voice of Malayan Revolution" Radio

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1970)**

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio said on janaury 8 that "usher in the great 1970's", the new year's day editorial of the peking "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", "has conveyed the great revolutionary teacher of the proletariat chairman mao's great call: 'people of the world, unite and oppose the war of aggression launched by any imperialism or social-imperialism, esoecially one in which atom bombs are used as weapons exclamation if such a war breaks out, the people of the world should use revolutionary war to eliminate the war of aggression, and preparations should be made right now exclamation'"

the radio said: "just as the editorial has pointed out correctly, this great call of chairman mao, with marxist-leninist farsightedness, indicates the orientation of struggle for the people of the world and is of far-reaching historic and practical significance. imperialism means war. the people of the world must heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold exclamation"

the radio pointed out: "apart from conveying the great call of chairman mao, the editorial has also made a penetrating summing-up of the history of the 1960's, a profound analysis of the current international situation and a scientific prediction of the brilliant prospects of the 1970's. the editorial is a militant manifesto of the 1970's."

the "voice of malayan revolution" radio broadcast on january 8 the full text of this important editorial of the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily", and also an editor's note of the radio as mentioned above.

US

## US Foreign Trade Worsens, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Article

(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 10, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried an article entitled "u.s. foreign trade is worsening". the article slightly abridged reads as follows:

not long ago, u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon presented his message on foreign trade to congress in which he said apprehensively that "the trade problems of the 1970's will differ significantly" and "a number of foreign countries now compete fully with the united states in world markets". he also lamented: "the traditional surplus in the u.s. balance of trade has disappeared." this is a confession by nixon of the acute deterioration in the u.s. foreign trade. such a situation has thrown the u.s. ruling circles into panic.

after world war two, taking advantage of the fact that such vanquished imperialist countries as west germany, japan and italy temporarily stayed out of the world markets and that the strength of britain and france was greatly weakened in the post-war years, the united states stepped up its expansion abroad and pushed the "jungle law" policy to deal with its rivals, establishing its colonial rule in place of the above-mentioned countries. the united states attained absolute superiority in the capitalist world markets with its export trade once accounting for 32 per cent of the total export value of the capitalist world. due to the uneven development among the imperialist countries, the economies of some west european countries and japan have since then gradually recovered and developed. they have launched cut-throat competition with the united states and re-occupied the markets with their export increasing at a rate greatly surpassing that of the united states.

the u.s. share of the capitalist world's export fell to 16 per cent in 1968. last year, the united states remained behind other major western countries in the rate of growth of export, and the u.s. position in the capitalist markets kept declining. the western press revealed that in the first half of 1969, the u.s. share of the capitalist world's export of finished goods dropped further by 1.3 per cent.

the deterioration of u.s. foreign trade is also reflected in the extreme difficulties in the sales of its farm produce. the volume of sales of u.s. farm products abroad dropped for the third consecutive year in fiscal 1969 when the export value of agricultural produce decreased to 5,300 million dollars from 6,300 million dollars in fiscal 1968. a large amount of wheat, soya-bean, cotton and other produce could not be sold out and had piled up. by the end of last june the stocks of wheat, for instance, accounted for 50 per cent of the year's harvest while by the end of last august those of soya-bean, 25 per cent. on the one hand the broad sections of the working people are suffering from hunger and cold while on the other "surplus" produce has piled up like hills. this indicates that u.s. imperialism is rotten to the core.

the worsening of u.s. foreign trade is also shown in the sharp dwindling of its favourable trade balance. the enormous military expenditures caused by u.s. imperialism's

feverish arms expansion and war preparations and particularly by its war of aggression against viet nam have brought about financial deficits, serious inflation and soaring prices year after year. the price rises have augmented the sufferings of the american working people and weakened u.s. monopoly capital's competitive power with foreign monopoly capital. according to statistics revealed by a western newspaper the rises in the export prices of u.s. finished goods in recent years far surpassed those of other major capitalist countries. the united states has met with increasing difficulties in its export trade due to its weakening competitive power caused by its higher commodity prices. this has facilitated the flowing of foreign commodities into the domestic market of the united states. in 1968, u.s. import increased by 23 per cent, while its export by 9.8 per cent only. its favourable trade balance dwindled drastically to less than 1,000 million dollars in 1968 from 4,000 million dollars in 1967. although the rate of growth of u.s. import slowed down somewhat last year, its foreign trade situation from last january to october showed that the rate of growth of u.s. export still lagged behind that of import and there could be no improvement in last year's favourable trade balance.

our great leader chairman mao pointed out more than twenty years ago: "the economic power of u.s. imperialism, which grew during world war two, is confronted with unstable and daily shrinking domestic and foreign markets. the further shrinking of these markets will cause economic crises to break out." the deteriorating foreign trade is bound to aggravate the current economic crisis of the united states.

the law of capitalism invariably and sharply counterposes u.s. production against the market. with the domestic market shrinking daily, the united states has been depending increasingly on foreign markets for its "surplus" products. being the biggest export country in the capitalist world, it has to seek markets abroad every year for its more than 30,000 million dollars' worth of commodities. at present, an "over-production" crisis in that country is approaching. of late, industrial production has been dropping continuously. the deteriorating foreign trade, shrinking foreign markets and bitter competition among the imperialist countries will hasten the outbreak of the "over-production" crisis in the united states.

the u.s. ruling circles have always relied on a large-scale favourable trade balance to dump their industrial and agricultural products abroad and shift the "over-production" crises on to others; moreover, they have always relied on a large-scale trade surplus to earn foreign exchange, even the balance of international payments and bolster up their aggression and expansion abroad. in the 20 years or more before 1967, the united states used to have 4,000 to 5,000 million dollars of trade surplus every year, even reaching more than 10,000 million dollars at the highest. in 1968, the u.s. trade surplus drastically dropped to less than 1,000 million dollars. this situation will further deepen the existing grave crisis of the u.s. balance of international payments.

the fight for markets between the united states and other capitalist countries has become fiercer and fiercer. the united states has not only contended with other capitalist countries for spheres of influence abroad but also for the home markets. last year, it launched trade wars one after another against japan and its other main rivals in western europe.

early last year, the u.s. government demanded that western europe and japan restrict their export of iron and steel to the united states. in july, it took the lead in violating the "international wheat agreement" cooked up by itself by dumping its wheat at reduced prices and thus hitting at other wheat-exporting countries. recently, it again intensified the pressure on japan and other countries, demanding that they restrict their export of textiles to the united states. moreover, the struggle between u.s. imperialism and social-imperialism for markets has become more acute. they are not only contending with each other for spheres of influence in the middle-east and southeast asia, but are also trying to undermine each other, one trying to make inroad into eastern europe and the other into latin america.

as u.s. imperialism has fallen on harder and harder times, the nixon administration has intensified its trade policy of shifting crises on to others and grabbing markets. this will inevitably sharpen the contradiction among the imperialist countries whose life-and-death struggles will only hasten the disintegration of the imperialist bloc and accelerate the destruction of the capitalist system.

## American Ruling Circles Going Further Down Road of Fascization

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1970)**

the reactionary u.s. ruling circles are reinforcing their fascist rule in their death-bed struggles in face of the surging people's movement at home. this has further showed up their heinous features as the ferocious enemy of the american people and served to accelerate the latter's awakening.

the reactionary u.s. ruling circles often called out fully-armed troops and police in their thousands to ruthlessly suppress the american people. in april 1968, they mustered more than 70,000 troops and police to suppress the afro-americans' nationwide struggle against violent repression and arrested tens of thousands of black people. this fascist practice has been applied more frequently since nixon came into office. on january 20 last year, he called out more than 20,000 troops and police to attack the masses who demonstrated against his assumption of power. last may, he used thousands of troops and police to silence the demonstrating students of california university with bullets, bayonets and poisonous gas, killing one student and wounding many others. in last august, thousands of troops and police were called out to deal with demonstrators in chicago. last november, the nixon administration deployed more than 40,000 troops and police in washington who threw up fortifications with sand bags and other things to terrorize the people opposing the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam. all this shows that the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have intensified their fascist rule at an increased tempo, depending more and more on the bayonet in preserving their reactionary rule at home.

to persecute progressive organizations and slaughter progressive people is one of the important means used by the reactionary u.s. government to intensify its fascist rule.

in recent years, the reactionary u.s. authorities have been doing their utmost to persecute the progressive labour party and the black panther party which advocates black people's self-defence by force of arms, regarding them as a thorn in their side, frequently raiding their offices, arresting, jailing and even murdering their leaders and functionaries. on december 4 last year, the reactionary u.s. authorities flagrantly shot to death two leaders of the black panther party in illinois state. it was reported that a total of 28 members of the party were killed by fascist police in the past two years. not long ago, the reactionary u.s. government unjustifiably sentenced to death an afro-american who had taken part in the struggle against violent repression in cleveland in 1968.

the u.s. reactionaries have also stepped up their intelligence activities to undermine the revolutionary struggle of the american people. the u.s. federal bureau of investigation and other intelligence agencies have resorted to bugging, tape-recording, despatching of secret agents and other vile means to shadow american citizens and their progressive organizations. the u.s. government blatantly clamoured recently that it has the "power" to do bugging and tape-recording. during the farce of a "trial" staged in chicago against participants in the 1968 demonstration against the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam, the u.s. department of justice went so far as to use speeches recorded behind one's back as "evidence" and cried that the u.s. president would "assess the reasonableness" of using these despicable methods, thus openly trying to legalize fascist spy activities.

at the same time, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have reinforced their state machinery such as troops, police, prisons and courts. under the slogan of maintaining "law and order", the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have given special training to hundreds of thousands of national guardsmen with a view to suppressing the people's revolutionary struggle, set up gestapo-type "tactical patrol forces" in new york, chicago and other places and sent large numbers of police reinforcements to washington, new york and other cities. with the support of the federal government, many states enacted in 1969 "laws" to suppress the student movement, and have filled prisons with afro-americans who took part in the struggle against violent repression, youth who opposed the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam and other political detainees. the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have also set up many concentration camps throughout the country. many undisguised fascist organizations have become more and more rampant in the country with the connivance and support of the reactionary u.s. authorities.

however, the fascist dictatorship of the reactionary u.s. ruling circles has taught the broad masses of the american people by negative example and aroused them to stiffer and stiffer resistance. workers, students and people of all strata in chicago recently staged rallies, strikes and other demonstrations to vehemently protest against the fascist atrocities of the reactionary u.s. ruling clique in killing two members of the black panther party in that city. the afro-american struggle against violent repression, the struggle against the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam and the movements of workers and students are all developing in depth. the fact that the reactionary u.s. ruling circles have now resorted more and more to means of fascist

dictatorship reflects the rapid decline and decay of u.s. imperialism and its desperate struggles which will accelerate its own doom.

## CHINA AND USSR

### Chinese Embassy in Soviet Union Sternly Protests Against Soviet Revisionists' Coordination with US Imperialism in Plot of Creating "Two Chinas"

**(NCNA-English Peking, Jan. 11, 1970)**

the soviet revisionist renegade clique has recently used its propaganda media again and again to discribe taiwan province, the sacred territory of the people's republic of china, as a "country" so as to coordinate with u.s. imperialism in the criminal plot of creating "two chinas". this is the clique's despicable political provocation against the 700 million chinese people and a new evidence of its crime of colluding with u.s. imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries to oppose the great people's republic of china. the chinese embassy in the soviet union has lodged a stern protest against this with the soviet ministry of foreign affairs.

seizing the occasion of u.s. vice-president agnew's butting into asia to carry out criminal activities, the soviet revisionist renegade clique has set its propaganda machine in motion to chime in with the u.s. imperialist plot of creating "two chinas". the soviet paper "pravda" in a report on december 28, 1969, went so far as to describe agnew's activities in asia, including those in the chinese territory of taiwan province, as his "tour of ten countries in asia and the pacific". the soviet central radio station was more flagrant in its broadcast, calling china's taiwan province a "country". a tass report on january 5 blatantly quoted agnew, calling the chiang kai-shek bandit gang "the government of the republic of china" and calling china's taiwan province "formosa".

the embassy of the people's republic of china in the soviet union lodged a protest with the soviet ministry of foreign affairs on january 9 and pointed out sternly: "your official news agency tass, your press and broadcasting stations, seizing on the opportunity of covering the recent activities of u.s. vice-president agnew in asia, have deliberately coordinated with u.s. imperialism in its plot of creating 'two chinas'. not long ago, your national paper 'sotsialisticheskaya industriya' committed the act of creating 'two chinas'. we warned you against this but you turned a deaf ear to our warning and carried out political provocation against us once again. this fully showed that you oppose china deliberately. we express our indignation over this to the soviet government and lodge a protest with it."

the chinese embassy also pointed out sternly: "taiwan is an inseparable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china. there is only one china in the world,

namely, the people's republic of china. your criminal plot to coordinate with u.s. imperialism in creating 'two chinas' will never be realized."

it should be pointed out that it is by no means accidental that the soviet revisionists have recently coordinated with u.s. imperialism repeatedly in its plot of creating "two chinas". it is a component part of the new anti-china campaign they are stirring up.

brought up under the teachings of the great lenin and having a glorious revolutionary tradition, the soviet people have a traditional revolutionary friendship for the chinese people. all kinds of criminal actions hatched by soviet revisionism against china run completely counter to the will of the soviet people and will be firmly opposed by them. the soviet revisionist social-imperialists who are bent on being hostile to the 700 million chinese people armed with the invincible mao tsetung thought will certainly reap the bitter fruit of their own sowing.

END